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BEISHER WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

The World's Daily Newspaper

London, Thursday, November 12, 1998

Europeans Remember A War's End 80 Years Ago

By Charles Trueheart Washington Post Service

PARIS — Eighty years after the end of the war that was supposed to end all wars, four generations of Europeans broke from their routines on Wednesday to remember the millions who died in the bloodied trenches and poisoned clouds of a

harrowing struggle.

Queen Elizabeth H of England joined President Jacques Chirac of France at solemn ceremonies in Paris to lay wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier beneath the Arc de Triomphe.

Standing by, their century-old faces creased and impassive, were a few of the able-bodied survivors of an awful war that most European schoolchildren, and many of their parents, know only dimly from stone monuments, fields of crosses and the faitering tales of their elders.

The deep respect for ancient sac-rifice was palpable among the wit-nesses to the wreath-laying, but there was no false sentiment about a glor-

Asked what she knew of the event being remembered, a teenaged girl watching on the sidelines said, "It was a stupid war." Her comment matched that of a French veteran, Robert Gelineau, 101, who declared, It was a useless war."

Queen Elizabeth said later, speaking in French, "Let us build together, and with others, a Europe where the men and the women of tomorrow



Queen Elizabeth II and President Jacques Chirac of France standing Wednesday at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Paris.

will live in freedom and in peace." Later in the day the queen went to Belgium, the other main battle theater of the Great War, to remember the dead at Ypres alongside Albert I, King of the Belgians, and Mary

McAleese, the president of Ireland. More than 8.5 million English, Irish, British Commonwealth, Belgian, Italian, American, Russian, German

See ARMISTICE, Page 10

A Russian Calls for Quotas on Jews

By David Hollman Washington Post Service David Homman

MOSCOW - Albert Makashov, the Communist member of Parliament who has inveighed against the Jews as the source of Russia's economic malaise, set off a new uproar Wednesday by calling for quotas on the number of Jews in Russia and denouncing a television correspondent as "worse than the worst

Mr. Makashov's blatantly anti-Semitic remarks have not been repudiated by the Communists and their Jader, Gennadi Zyuganov. Rather, Mr. Lynganov has responded by attacking the news media and Russia's wealthy

derscore how Russia's economic hardships have spawned a bitter round of ethnic scapegoating. Such virulent anti-Seminism had been rare in post-Soviet Russian politics but appears to have taken on a new dimension with the country's difficulties since the Ang. 17

devaluation of the ruble.

The Makashov remarks have also suggested that Mr. Zyuganov's party is flying apart. Some leading Communist members have distanced themselves from the general, who helped lead the violent revolt against President Boris Yeltsin in 1993, But Mr. Zyuganov has stood by Mr. Makashov and refused to remuliate his remarks...

The lower house of Parliament, the

Communists, also refused to discipline Mr. Makashov.

A subtext in the controversy is the Communists' ire at the wealthy Russian business tycoons who have come to prominence in recent years, most of whom are Jewish, as are many of the free-market reformers. The tycoons also control two of Russia's biggest television channels.

In his statements, Mr. Makashov has echoed the anti-Semitism of earlier generations, saying that Jewish moneymen were behind Russia's suffering. On Wednesday, he attacked Boris Berezovsky, one of the magnates, who has control of

See RUSSIA, Page 10

Clinton Warns Iraq as U.S. Readies Possible Air Strike

Baghdad Shows No Sign of Yielding on Inspections

By Brian Knowlton

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton pointedly warned Iraq or: Wednesday to stop interfering with the work of United Nations weapons inspectors, saying that it was not too late for President Saddam Hussein to back down but adding bluntly, "We must be prepared to act if he does not."

Giving weight to the president's words, the United States pressed forward Wednesday with broad military

The UN evacuates more than 230 staff members from Iraq. Page 10.

preparations for a possible air attack on iraq. It also urged nonessential U.S. diplomats and their families to leave Kuwait and Israel in case of Iraqi retaliation, possibly with Scud missiles. The British Embassy in Kuwait fol-

lowed suit, authorizing nonessential staff and dependents to evacuate. In Jerusalem, Israeli radio said that gas mask distribution centers would be

opened to the public Thursday. As the tension mounted, however, Baghdad remained defiant, giving no sign that it would reverse its decision to halt UN arms inspections.

Mr. Clinton, speaking at a Veterans Day observance at Arlington National Cemetery in Virginia, said: "We continue to hope, indeed pray, that Saddam will comply. But we must be prepared to act if he does not.'

The warning, part of Mr. Clinton's most extensive comment on the crisis, was apparently aimed at preparing the public for a possible attack.

It came a day after Defense Secretary William Cohen cautioned Iraq that "time is running out." Mr. Cohen has ordered 129 additional warplanes, including 18 B-1 and B-52 bombers and 12 F-117A stealth strike planes, and more than 3,000 ground troops to the region. He has directed a naval battle group led by the aircraft carrier Enterprise to speed its arrival in the Gulf by three days. In all, 300 U.S. aircraft will

soon be in the region. In addition, two Patriot missile batteries capable of shooting down Scud missiles will be sent to protect moderate

Gulf states. The buildup will bring U.S. forces in the region near the formidable levels reached early this year, in the last confrontation with Iraq.

American officials indicated Wednesday that their hopes for a diplomatic solution were waning; the evacuations were seen as a reflection of that. Diplomatic efforts continued, however. The UN Security Council was

See IRAQ, Page 10



UN personnel leaving Baghdad on Wednesday, as the body evacuated more than 230 staffers, including all 103 remaining weapons inspectors.

Bombing May Be Heavy

Sustained Raids Counted On to Foil Saddam

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS -- Western officials framing the military options against Iraq say that heavy, sustained air attacks can prevent large-scale Iraqi production of biolog-ical or chemical weapons and therefore offer the best hope of avoiding an Iraqi arms breakthrough now that the UN inspectors are gone.

This viewpoint clashes with that of some expens, reportedly including high-ranking officers in the Pentagon, who are skeptical that airpower can neutralize Iraq's potential for building weapons of mass destruction. They point out that the country's leadership has learned hard lessons of concealment and survival from previous attacks led

by the United States. But, Western officials said Wednesday, Washington and its key European allies have concluded that United Nations arms inspections can never be completed because they were disrupting an elite intelligence apparatus that both procured weapons and held together the personal power system of Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader.

Unfettered by any UN monitoring in the country. Iraq could be making "biological weapons within weeks, chemical ones within months," a British official said. That leaves concerned governments no realistic alternative to heavy bombing to cripple Iraqi clandes-tine weapons capabilities and prevent factories from restoring their output of hiological and chemical arms material,

Nuclear weapons are not an immediate threat because Iraq's fissile materials have been removed and any new program would require big, detectable fa-cilities. But officials said that Iraq probably still has a dozen missiles that could be brought out of hiding and quickly made operational enough to reach targets anywhere in the Gulf or Israel.

Airpower is unlikely to locate the materials that eluded the UN inspectors since the arsenal of chemicals, germs and missiles could be concealed in a two-bedroom house anywhere in Iraq. Instead, the "goal is to prevent Iraq from being able to augment its arsenals to become militarily significant," the

See STRATEGY, Page 10

Tensions Mount In Jakarta as Students Defy Troop Presence

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — A car carrying student activists plowed into a group of riot officers Wednesday, injuring nine and prompting enraged soldiers to fire warn-ing shots and club protesters demonstrating against a controversial government assembly. It was the second day of violence

during a meeting of Indonesia's highest legislative body, once an instrument of former President Subarro's authoritarian rule and now the self-appointed pro-Stoter of a transition to democracy. Protesters say the People's Consultative Assembly is not serious about

democratic change to maintain the old political order.

The incidents were likely to heighten

for parliamentary elections in 1999.

President B.I. Habibie, a one-line protegé of Mr. Subarto who has legalized political parties and made other

democrane reforms, opened the fourday meeting Tuesday. Critics suspect



Indonesian soldiers tending to an injured colleague Wednesday in Jakarta after a car carrying student protesters plowed into a security cordon.

stand as a presidential candidate next year, may be maneuvering to consol-idate his power,

After nightfall, troop presence was heavy in some areas of lakarta, with dozens of soldiers deployed near the home of the U.S. ambassador, Stapleton Roy, and other streets where protesters

had marched. Earlier, several thousand students

that Mr. Habibie, who is expected to tried to march to Parliament, but hundreds of troops blocked their way on a main thoroughfare near luxury hotels and foreign embassies.

The standoff turned violent when a red Volkswagen driven at high speed by a student hit the soldiers. Nine soldiers were hospitalized, state-run television reported. One was dragged away un-

See JAKARTA, Page 10

AGENDA

Victims of Investment Scam March in Beijing

Prompted by official acknowledge- The Dollar ment of an investment scam, protesters marched through Beijing on Wednes-day. It was a last-ditch demand for justice from a government that has distanced itself from the multimilliondollar futures scam. Page 10.

NATO Condemns Kosovo Shootings

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization expressed great concern Wednesday at the deterioration of the shaky truce in Kosovo, and strongly condemned the recent shootings regardless of which side provoked them, a NATO official said.

NATO has no armed presence in Kosovo and a planned verification mission of 2,000 unarmed observers is still not fully in place. Page 4.

Hurricane Recovery

As they calculate the long-term damage caused by the hurricane designated Mitch and its aftermath. Honduras and Nicaragua are beginning to lay the groundwork for a monumental reconstruction project. Page 3.

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USINESS/FINANCE E-mailers Tighten Up Loose Lips . Page 6. Pages 8-9. Pages 20-21.

Israel Cabinet Approves Deal On Pullout but Adds Conditions

JERUSALEM - After two weeks of delay, the Israeli government narrowly ratified the Wye River peace accord with the Palestinians on Wednesday, but only after attaching provisions to the decision, including a threat to annex parts of the West Bank if the Palestinians fail to honor the agreement.

The accord was approved by eight of the 17 ministers at the end of a sevenhour debate. Five ministers abstained and four voted against approval in what appeared to be a political blow for Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu, who had expected broader support.

The agreement, which was supposed to have come into effect Nov. 2 but has been held up by Israeli demands for

CIA chief threatened to quit over Pollard affair. Page 7.

further security guarantees from the Palestinians, will now go to the full Knesset, Israel's Parliament, next Monday and Tuesday, where endorsement is considered almost certain.

In announcing the cabinet approval, Mr. Netanyahu invoked the need to protect "vital national interests" as a reason for attaching conditions, which include the strengthening of Jewish settlements in disputed areas and demands that Palestine reaffirm the removal of anti-Israel clauses from its covenant.

"We reserve the right to apply Israeli law to the security areas, to the Jerusalem area and the area of the settlement and to other things that are accepted as vital national interests of Israel," he said.

The chief Palestinian negotiator, Saeb Erakat, denounced the conditions and

Sec ISRAEL, Page 10

reform and is only using the promise of tension in the Indonesian capital, where about 30,000 police and soldiers are guarding the assembly as it draws up rules

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By John Vinocur International Herald Tribune

PARIS - France is launching an attempt to win a role in educating the future leaders of the world, and seize a share of what it calls an Anglo Saxon-dom-mated market worth tens of billions of dollars a year.

The inauguration Thursday in Mexico City of a trade show run by Edufrance, a new governmentsponsored agency, signals both French cagerness to move quickly into the market and the government's concern about the extent to which the country has declined as a training ground for what it calls the

The agency is meant to lead France past Britain and to the level of the United States in terms of the number

of foreign students, in the space of four years. It will both recruit students on an individual basis and try to win the attention of international agencies financing education programs.

France Sets Out to Educate Future World Leaders

A French plus might be an advantageous price for the cost of university study. But the role of English in making France a competitive force — or how France would manage without it - was left vague. An Education Ministry official, when asked how English would fit into the vast plan, quoted a mildly ambiguous remark by Education Minister Claude Allegre saying that "English is no longer a foreign language here."

In setting out Edufrance's undertaking, a joint paper issued by the Foreign and Education ministries es-timated that the 560,000 foreign students in the United States meant more than 57 billion a year in revenue.

Britain, it said, had 200,000 foreign students. The French goal, according to Mr. Allegre, is to move to roughly a half-million foreign students from the cur-rent 130,000 in a period of four years. But there was also a more strategic element. The

unable to sustain its aspirations of being a voice in the world unless it was able to have a part in educating the future leadership classes of Asia and Latin America. Foreign Minister Hubert Vedrine was quoted as Today, in all the world's governments you

initiative made clear that France felt that it would be

find people who were shaped by American universities. It's an instrument of power. The joint ministry paper described in combative

See FRANCE, Page 10

Washington D.C. Is Verging on a Rebirth

By Michael Janofsky New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — The District of Columbia is recycling trash again. Work crews are busy fixing streets. New parking meters have replaced their vandalized ancestors. For the first time in years, residential real estate prices are rising.

In small ways and large, the capital of the nation is on the mend. A near decade of financial chaos, rising crime rates and spiritual malaise has given way to balanced budgets, business expansion, safer streets and the possibility of true reform in the city

Many problems persist, of course. The District Police Department is still a work in progress, with a new chief addressing past inefficiencies. Many of the city's public schools need better teachers and smaller classes. Budget projects reflect a need for \$500 million a year in additional help from the

federal government to cover expenses.

And racism in a city where blacks constitute a 57 percent majority remains near the surface. When two white candidates won seats on the city council last week to give whites a majority for the first time, many blacks around the city, including the outgoing Mayor Marion Barry, raised concerns about a white majority not being sensitive to black concerns, like maintaining a summer jobs program and preserving the city-owned hospital that serves a large portion of the poor community.

But even with those challenges, many local of-ficials, including Mr. Barry's successor, Anthony A. Williams, 47, are predicting that the city is well beyond the worst of times and that the sunset of Mr. Barry's career is ushering in a new era for the city,

its politics and its residents.
"On a scale of zero to 10, with 10 the best, I'd say we're at 5 and climbing," said Mr. Williams, a Democrat, whose victory last week has given rise to much of the optimism now pervading the city. .

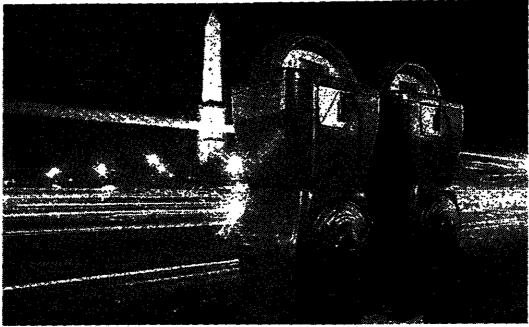
Even Congress is impressed. "The city is moving in the right direction," said Representative Thomas M. Davis 3d, a Republican from Virginia, who has been involved in district matters in the House for the past four years. Of Mr. Williams, he added: "Our job now is to give him the tools he needs to succeed

Just as the new mayor promises to be different in style and effectiveness from Mr. Barry, who is retiring after 16 years in office over the last two decades, the city itself has changed.

Four years ago, on that same scale of municipal viability, the district would barely have nudged a one. The city was mired in debt and deficit spending. Service agencies were broken. Violent crime was rampant. Mr. Barry blamed his predecessor, Sharon Pratt Kelly, for all the problems, and she

Congress stepped in to change much of that. With Republicans in control for the first time in 40 years, lawmakers created a financial control board in 1995 and stripped Mr. Barry of virtually any meaningful role in running the city. The positive results proved

The control board is now ready to shift authority for running the city back to the new mayor upon his manguration on Jan. 2, and if the city can balance its



Justin Lane/The New York Titaes

New parking meters near the Washington Monument symbolize the District of Columbia's new success in treating urban ills. Although much work lies ahead, many city officials say the city is well beyond its worst times.

budget for two more years, the control board has a mandate to shut down.

It was Mr. Williams's role in the revival that brought him to the attention of voters. Hired as the city's chief financial officer in October 1995, he mediated between the control board and city leaders, vowing to resign within a year if he could not straighten out the mess. In general, he recommended tough decisions to set the city's finances straight, and for the most part, the control board agreed with him despite Mr. Barry's frequent ob-

UT AS a lifelong bureaucrat, Mr. Williams had never contemplated running for office and certainly not in a city where Mr. Barry held almost Svengali-like sway over much of the electorate since his first run for mayor

A series of events changed all that.

The district's problems through the early 1990s had quietly led to a shift in the electorate. An increasing number of middle-class families, most of them black and many of them supporters of Mr. Barry, left for the better schools and safer streets of

While that continued, an overall population decline that began in the 1950s and included many white families also narrowed the gap with whites, who have been a minority in the district since the late 1950s.

Whites now account for about 32 percent of the city population, an increase from 29 percent in

1990. Blacks make up about 57 percent, a decrease from 60 percent in 1990.

The white influence never seemed more pronounced once Mr. Barry announced in May that he would not seek re-election. Soon, three leading members of the City Council — Harold Brazil, Kevin P. Chavous and Jack Evans — declared themselves candidates to succeed him. But none had a distinctively sharp political persona, and many voters regarded them as part of the prob-

In district political circles, Mr. Williams, who is black, was widely viewed as the outsider because he is a native of Los Angeles who moved to the district only five years ago. But he was also seen as someone who had answers, a perception that was especially widespread among middle-class and affluent whites — voters who abandoned their earlier allegiance to Mr. Barry after his 1990 conviction on a drug possession charge. As a group, they were also more likely to vote than any other in the city.

As a result, Mr. Williams built a strong coalition of enough blacks and whites to win 50 percent of the vote in a seven-way race in the Democratic primary. In the general election, he won every precinct of the city to gain 66 percent of the vote, to 30 percent for

his Republican challenger, Carol Schwartz. The turnout in Ward 3, the area of the city with the highest concentration of whites and affluent voters, was 49.4 percent, highest in the city. The turnout in Ward 8, the poorest in the city with the highest concentration of former supporters of Mr. Barry, was 25.2 percent, lowest in the city.

Years of Tension Ignite In the Nigerian Delta

Ijaw Uprising Brings Violence to New Level

By James Rupert

BATAN, Nigeria — The Shell Oil Co. pumping station, an intricate architecture of pipes and tanks, rises on stilts from the muddy water and reeds of the Niger River delta. The pumps that suck oil from wells out in the swamp are still. The gas flare, a rusted steel pod that normally believes a rusted steel pod that normally belches a roating, yellow flame, is silent.

In thatch huts near the station's belicopter landing pad, young village men who have forced the station to close complain that oil companies, the Nigerian government and their ethnic rivals have conspired to cheat them of their land, livelihood and political

For the last month, men of the Ijaw ethnic group have brandished guns and threats to demand redress, forcing the shutdown of oil wells in the delta and cutting oil production by as much as a third in a nation that is the fifth-leading supplier of oil to the United States.

At the same time, militant liaw warriors of a mystical cuit are fighting a spreading war against rival groups they accuse of manipulating the oil compa-

nies and the government against them. ljaw warriors sweeping in from the swamps have burned rivals' villages and shot or slashed people to death. Scores of villages have been destroyed and, residents and foreign analysts say,

tens of thousands of people displaced. The linw uprising is an escalation of decades of campaigns by ethnic groups based in the Niger delta who demand a guaranteed share of the oil wealth nped from beneath their impoverished villages. One such group, the Ogoni group, on Tuesday marked the third anniversary of the hanging of nine of its leading activists, including playwright Ken Saro-Wiwa.

As Nigeria's discredited armed forces move to end 15 years of re-pressive and corrupt rule, the liaw rebellion is squeezing the country's eco-nomic aorta and showing what ugliness could lie shead for a nation full of groups voicing grievances. The fighting here is the most volatile of countless local, tribal or clan conflicts over land and resources across Nigeria.

Perhaps more than any other issue, the "liaw question" shows the critical choices awaiting the civilian govern-... ment that is to take power in May: How can Nigeria restructure its state and and listened to the oil communities."

Share power so as to reconcile clashing General Abacha's successor, General claims by many of the country's more than 200 ethnic or linguistic groups?

a federation into an authoritarian state. Unless Nigeria moves to again decentralize power, "what is happening now in the liaw area, will happen soon in other parts of the country, Wole Soyinka, a Nigerian dissident and Nobel Prize-winning author, said during a re-

cent visit to the country.

Batan sits in a stretch of swamp about 30 kilometers east of the city of Warn. A Nigerian newspaper, the Guardian reports that the Batan field was producing 26,000 barrels — works \$380,000 — per day before the ships down. The men here said that they have no idea of the value of the oil pumped from their land. But virtually no money comes back to the village, they said.

In the 35 years since Shell opened the
Batan field, oil spills have spoiled the

village's traditional livelihood by driving the fish away, the men said. 'Now we have to cance for three or five hours" to find a fishing spot, said Peter Nanaghan, the community's secretary. And villagers must paddle for three hours to find clean water, he ad-

ded. The village has no chinic and no real school, only an unequipped classroom that villagers built themselves. For years Shell tried to ignore local protests, grimly pumping oil under the protection of a company-funded police force and the military government. But in the mid-1990s, Shell and Nigeria were condemned worldwide for the land was c pression of the Ogoni ethnic group, east of here. Now Shell says delta residents

must be made to feel they are the beneficiaries of oil production.

Last year, the Nigerian arm of Shell which is 55 percent owned by the Nigerian government — spent \$36 million of its \$1.2 billion budget to help build schools, water supplies and other development projects in the delta, said Frank Bfeduma, a company spokesman in Warri. "But we can't replace the government," he said.

The regime of General Sani Abacha, who died in June, promised to return 13 percent of Nigeria's oil proceeds to develop the "oil communities," but the funds were siphoned off by corrupt officials and delta residents.

"If we would honestly put even 3 percent' of oil revenues into these communities, "it would make a big dif-ference," Mr. Efeduma said. "I'm not in a position to criticize the govern-ment," he said, but "they haven't sa

Abdulsalami Abuhakar, has offered hope. He fired the head of the ageocy in In its decades of rule, the Nigerian charge of developing oil communities Army has transformed the country from and promised reforms to revive the stalled development efforts.

But such changes have come late. Ih the last two years, the haws' campaign

About 100 kilometers northwest of Warri, several hundred people have been killed scores of villages destroyed and tens of thousands of people made homeless by fighting between liaws and ethnic Ilajes over land and oil rights, said a diplomat in Lagos. "We've been avoiding the term, but

clearly it's etimic cleansing," he said.

Nigeria's army and police mostly
avoid the rural delta and are ill-equipped
to fight a guerrilla war in its tangle demangrove swamps and creeks.

The government so far has simply directed the military governor of Delta state to hold talks between Ijaw and Itsekiri leaders. But those Ijaw leaders have limited sway with the militant

U.S. Finds Cocaine Shipment on Colombian Air Force Plane

By Mireya Navarro New York Times Service

MIAMI - U.S. customs officials have seized about 1,600 pounds of cocaine from a Colombian Air Force cargo plane at Fort Lauderdale International Airport, prompting the Colombian Air Force chief to resign.

Raymond Kelly, commissioner of the U.S. Customs Service, called the case "disturbing" and said investigators were trying to sort out who loaded the plane in Colombia and who had access to it before it arrived in Fort Lauderdale on Monday with a crew of six and five

Mr. Kelly said that foreign military airplanes regularly flew into the United States with supplies and personnel for embassies and consulates, or for speroutinely asked permission for random searches. Monday was the first time that the searches had discovered drugs on a Colombian government plane, Mr.

Kelly said.
In Colombia, the air force chief, General Manuel Sandoval, offered his resignation to President Andres Pastrana, who accepted it, said Otto Gutierrez, a presidential aide.

At a news conference Tuesday, General Sandovai said that the plane, a C-130, had gone to Florida to pick up "logistical" material and that it had been searched by drug-sniffing dogs before it left a military air base in Bogota, Reuters reported. General Sandaria and the statement of the search of doval, who said that as commander of the air force he had to take responsibility for the incident, denied any widespread

cific missions, and that his agency involvement of the military in the drug trade. He acknowledged, however, the possibility that "a small number of people are committing crimes inside the

air force. The discovery Monday came just weeks after the first state visit by a Colombian president to the White House in more than 20 years.

Mr. Pastrana, 43, has pledged full commitment to trying to rid his country of cocaine and heroin production and has received \$280 million in new aid from the United States for anti-drug efforts and economic development. In August, he succeeded President Ernesto Samper, who Washington said had fi-nanced his election with \$6 million from drug traffickers.

The State Department spokesman, James Rubin, said that the Colombian government was fully cooperating with the investigation and that "this incident need have no effect whatsoever on our views of President Pastrana's determination to work with us to fight the export

of drugs from Colombia.' Customs officials said inspectors found the cocame after noticing that several pallets of cargo on the plane had unusual rivets and smelled of fresh glue. A drug-sniffing dog confirmed the in-spectors' suspicions. After drilling the pallets and extracting white powder that tested positive for cocaine, the inspectors dismantled the pallets and found 1,639 pounds (745 kilograms) of the drug, the officials said.

Customs Service officials questioned the crew and the passengers, a family of five they said included an unidentified retired Colombian Air Force officer, but no arrests have been made while the investigation continues.

Mr. Kelly said it was possible that the cocaine had been placed on the plane without the involvement of anyone in the military. But "it's disturbing a military aircraft was used," he said.
"We're talking something close to a ton of cocaine on an official aircraft."

WEATHER

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

TRAVEL UPDATE

Strike Threats Worsen in Italy

ROME (Reuters) - Taxi drivers staged a third day of industrial action Wednesday, with threats of more transport strikes across Italy in the next week adding to misery for commuters and tourists alike.

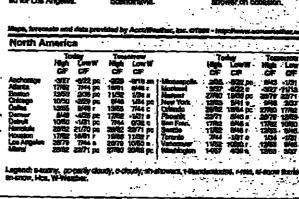
Air-traffic controllers, airport workers, drivers of trams, buses and underground trains, national train staff and ferry operators were planning to stop work over various grievances, with the worst disruption planned for the next two Fridays, Nov. 13 and Nov. 20.

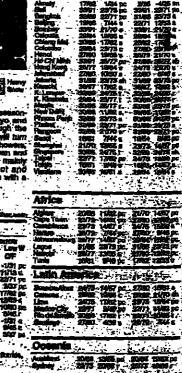
Sergio Cofferati, the leader of CGIL, Italy's biggest trade union, criticized the action taken by taxi drivers and air-traffic controllers and urged his members not to join in. "The strikes being staged by autonomous unions are wrong and there will be repercussions," he said.

Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport may be forced to close for the rest of the year on nights when there is a strong westerly wind due to violation of noise pollution limits, the Dutch transport minister, Tineke Netelenbos, said. Schiphol said it was looking into whether the complaints were justified.

In the 11th second of the 11th minute of the 11th hour on the 11th day of the 11th month, carnival season began in Germany, with more than 10,000 revelers crowding the old market in Cologne to kick off the celebrations. The season runs until Feb. 16.



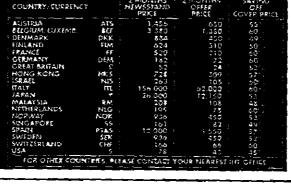




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For Latins

Honduras and Nicaragua Seek Aid for Vast Effort

By Serge F. Kovaleski

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras - As TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras — As they calculate the long-term damage caused by the hundrane designated Minch and its aftermath, monourse and discaragua are beginning to lay the countwork for a monumental, reconstron project.

The undertaking is sure to cost bil-lions of dollars that neither country has, making generous international assist-The state of the s

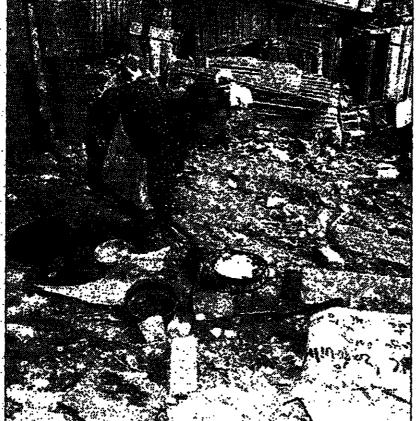
ance vital.

Honduras, which suffered most heavily in human and economic terms, will require new homes for an estimated total of L4 million people, roughly a quarter of the population. Nicaragua needs housing for about a million people, or about 20 percent of its population. Both pountries suffered catastrophic losses of the crops that are a mainstay of their underdeveloped economies.

In Nicaragua, a preliminary survey of damage by the U.S. Agency for In-ternational Development said, "The extensive destruction spread over half the country overshadows the scenes recorded in Managua 26 years ago," when an thiquake flattened the capital, killing thousands. "Immediate relief assistance requirements are large," the report said. "Longer-term reconstruction

needs are staggering."
... One of the most devastating Atlantic storms in decades, Mitch killed at least 10,000 people, mostly in Honduras and Nicaragna, while inflicting lesser damage in El Salvador, Guaternala and elsewhere. Complicating the task of recovery is that they are among the poorest countries in the Western Hamisphere: even before the storm, Honduras had an unemployment rate of 45 percent, including seasonal workers.

... Honduran officials have begun to warn of the potential for serious social anrest, an especially worrisome prosspect since the police have had to turn. their attention from law enforcement to



A woman in Tegucigalpa preparing a meal amid the ruins of her home.

"The social sector will be much harder to handle because of severe unemployment and a lack of housing and water," Finance Minister Gabriela Nunez said in an interview. "The future of this country will be rebuilding. But it is really hard to say what the priorities are, because there are so many.

Central American leaders are appealing to creditors to forgive or restructure their foreign debt so they can use re-sources for rebuilding. Honduras, for instance, has a \$4 billion foreign debt and makes annual interest payments of \$450 million.

The World Bank said Tuesday that it would divert \$200 million from existing projects for emergency needs as well as longer-term rehabilitation efforts in Central America. Half of that amount will go to Honduras, \$60 million to Nicaragua, \$21 million to Guatemala and \$20 million to El Salvador.

The Clinton administration added \$10 million to the \$70 million it had already pledged to aid humicane victims. The money will be used for road repairs, water purification and sanitation. Vice President Al Gore's office said.

One of the most pressing needs is for housing. Honduran officials estimate that 250,000 homes will have to be built to replace those destroyed during Mitch's four-day crawl across the country. The government of President Carlos Flores Facusse is considering a plan to supply the homeless with tin roofs, lumber and other building materials.

Government officials said they would discourage construction in floodprone areas such as on riverbanks. "Unfortunately, some people will go back treatment last year, according and rebuild their houses, but that is a to the new survey by a Harproblem because that land is dangerous, and when the next flood comes, the same thing will happen," said Arturo Corrales, an information coordinator for the Honduran government.

Although the damage in Nicaragua was not nearly as widespread as in Honduras, much of the western and northwestern sections of the country were devastated. Roads and bridges were swept away and large chunks were eaten out of the Pan American Highway, the crucial commercial link for Central America. Many schools, churches and medical clinics were destroyed.

Alternative Medicine Wins Over Public

Science Urges Caution While Finding Merit in Some Offbeat Cures

By Susan Okie Washington Post Service

treatments such as herbal supplements, acupuncture and homeopathy massage therapy and megavitamins is increasing dramatically, and visits to alternative practitioners have become more common than visits to the family doctor, according to a new survey.

At the same time, scientific

attempts to evaluate the effectiveness of such therapies are starting to separate those that work from those that do not. For example, studies have found that burning a Chinese herb next to the toe of head-down, but that another growing therapies were herbal herb commonly sold as a remedies, massage, megavitweight-loss aid is useless.

The studies were among a half-dozen published Wednesday in the Journal of the American Medical Association in a special issue dedicated to alternative medicine. It marked the first effort by a mainstream U.S. medical journal to meet doctors' need for high-quality scientific information on treatments that more and more patients are trying, said the editor, George

Lundberg.
An estimated 83 million American adults --- more than 4 out of 10 -- used some form of alternative medical vard research tearn. They reported that visits to practiof alternative tioners therapies, from herbal medi-

cines to "energy healing," have increased 47 percent since 1990, propelled chiefly by middle-aged, health-conscious baby boomers. Half of the people between age 35 and 49 reported using at least one of the surveyed treatments last year. The majority treat current ones,

Virginia, said he has used what. Some of the results to relieve headaches and dizziness. He said many of his found that moxibustion, a trafriends also had tried various ditional Chinese therapy in alternative therapies.

"I think we're all of the age, and we know enough "acupuncture point" on the about medicine, that we're toe, proved safe and effective willing to consider that per-Western medicine doesn't have the only answer," he said.

The researchers estimated that Americans spent \$27 billion, most of it not reimbursed by insurance companies, on a pregnant woman can often alternative treatments last make her breech baby turn year. Among the fastestgrowing therapies were herbal amins, relaxation techniques and "spiritual healing."

"Consumers need and deserve better information on doesn't," said Senator Tom Harkin, Democrat of Iowa. who sponsored legislation that created the Office of Alternative Medicine at the National Institutes of Health in 1991. Last month, President Bill Clinton signed a law up-grading the office to the Na-tional Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine and increasing its annual budget from \$20 mil-

lion to \$50 million. Only about 40 percent of people who use alternative therapies tell their doctors, the survey found. And as many as 15 million people who take prescription drugs also are using herbs or highdose vitamins, raising concerns about possible side effects from combining treatments, Mr. Eisenberg said.

The six studies tested varions alternative therapies using a classic research design, the randomized clinical trial of users said they were turn- in which one group of patients ing to the therapies to prevent receives a treatment and an-

future illnesses rather than to other group receives a therapy, which is painless, inplacebo. In most of them, creases fetal movement, per-Jeff Sherman, 46, a real es- doctors and patients didn't haps by changing nerve stim-WASHINGTON - Use of tate developer from McLean, know who was receiving ulation to the uterus. were surprising.

for stimulating fetuses in the

wombs of pregnant women to mm over from a breech (feet-

first) position to a head-first

position, which is safer for de-

livery, said Francesco Cardini.

an Italian gynecologist who conducted the study in China.

After two weeks, breech

fetuses had turned over in 75

percent of the 130 women

strange for us, but it is easy, cheap, safe and can be done at For instance, one study home," said Dr. Cardini. "If it fails to attain the result, which an herb. Artemisia vulanother therapy can be done garis, was burned next to an

In another study, a stretching regimen based on yoga was found to help relieve hand pain and weakness produced by carpal tunnel syndrome, which is caused by compression of a nerve at the wrist.

But spinal manipulation by chiropractors was not shown to relieve tension headaches. An herb, Garcinia cambogia, commonly found in weightloss supplements, was no who received moxibustion more effective than a placebo. daily or twice a day but in And acupuncture turned out only 48 percent of 130 wom- to be no better than a placebo en who did not get the treat-ment, he said. He said the age in people with AIDS.

POLITICAL NOTES

Gingrich Vows to Pay Penalty

WASHINGTON - Newt Gingrich, the House speaker, reaffirmed his intention to pay off the \$300,000 penalty he was assessed by the House as a result of the ethics investigation that ended when he was reprimanded by his colleagues in early 1997.

Mr. Gingrich, who has indicated he will not serve out his current term, has made an initial payment of \$100,000, with a second payment of \$50,000 due early next month. According to the payment schedule he worked out with the House, the final payment of \$150,000 will be due in June. In a statement Tuesday, Mr. Gingrich's press secretary said, "Using personal funds, the speaker will make his final payments toward the reimbursement on time and in full prior to leaving office."

Gephardt Eyes Empty Chair

WASHINGTON - Only one week after Democrats surprised even themselves by gaining five new House seats, top advisers to the minority leader, Richard Gephardt, are at work on a plan to catapult him into the speaker's chair in 2000 — if he wants it.

For months, if not years, the team working for Mr. Gephardt has been gearing up for a presidential run in the next campaign. But the strong showing by his party on Election Day has prompted the Missouri Democrat to rethink his original plan. "He's within surking range" of the speaker's position, said former Senator Thomas Eagleton, described by aides to Mr. Gephardt as an informal adviser.

Quote/Unquote

Representative F. James Sensenbrenner Jr., Repub lican of Wisconsin, on a landmark United Nations global warming treary, which President Bill Clinton may sign this week: "As this treaty stands now, it will not be ratified by the U.S. Senate. It's dead on arrival."

New Leaders Seem Unlikely to Heal the Republican Division

fresh start for a party still their post-1994 victory, when dazed by the results of last they dominated the issue week's midterm elections. but it will do little to resolve the ideological and regional Do they see divisions that made the tenure of the outgoing House speak-er, New Gingrich, so stormy. ... Mr. Gingrich's departure removes the most controversial and divisive figure from the party leadership. For that eason alone, the atmosphere in the 106th Congress may improve with the expected ascension of Representative Bob Livingston, Republican of Louisiana, to the speak-

But whether the coming publicans to agree among themselves on a new agenda, get their way in the coming ident Bill Clinton or project a tween countervailing pres-

lican leadership team in the really want. Do they want to House next week may signal a return to the heady days of

> their party? -NEWS internal and ANALYSIS electoral problems as substantive or mostly a failure of pubhic relations? Do they want a period of cooperation with the president and incremental progress or do they want to draw sharp distinctions with

David Rohde, a political scientist at Michigan State University, said that Mr. Livingston and other congressionleadership changes make it al leaders would face the same easier for congressional Re- kinds of conflicting pressures that Mr. Gingrich struggled

unsuccessfully to control.

All leaders in the Republegislative battles with Pres- lican Party will be caught be-

By Dan Balz more appealing image of the sures of the more moderate issues," a White House of to defend the independent ahead with their investigation of Mr. Clinton's affair with washington for Service with party remain open questions, members, who want less ficial said.

Washington for Service with a party remain open questions, members, who want less ficial said.

Washington for Service with a party remain open questions, members, who will have trouble setting the his impeachment investigation of Mr. Clinton's affair with Given their slim majority he testifies before a House in the House, Republicans committee next week about their home districts with a will have trouble setting the his impeachment investigation of the party. Who will have trouble setting the his impeachment investigation of the party. installation of a new Repub. the majority of Republicans tive wing of the party, who

> Republicans say they agree agenda and sought to reshape

the Democrats to prepare for the next elections?

will press for "very significant changes and issues that are not necessarily very popular with the public," he added.

on the broad outlines of an agenda: smaller government, cutting taxes, reducing regulations. But they have deep differences over the details of those principles - and they have serious differences over how they should deal with Mr. Clinton in the battles ahead.

He and the Democrats emerged from last week's elections more confident that they hold an advantage over the Republicans on the issues most important to voters. From education to health care to budget priorities, "we are where the country is on the

legislative agenda with the ease they had four years ago. One Republican strategist predicted a period in which coalition-building across party lines may be more important than the kind of partisan, party-line politics Republicans have attempted to practice for most of the last four years. But that may not satisfy the conservatives.

"The more coalition politics you see, the more upset the partisans will be," strategist said. He added, 'The conservatives will expect Bob Livingston to hold the line on all votes, but that is impossible.

■ Defense for Starr

Republicans are gearing up wolves to the wild.

tion of President Clinton, The

Associated Press reported. Judiciary Committee Reweek that they were pressing

sizing the prosecutor's 'positive points

"Judge Starr is one of the publicans who signaled this country's premier lawyers," begins the two-part memo.

Away From Politics

• O.J. Simpson may face what could amount to a third murder trial. A court has ordered a hearing on whether he has a propensity to violence if he wishes to fight its reversal of a ruling granting him custody of two of his children.

· A former pastor and his wife are charged with kidnapping a baby from a children's home. After telling the girl that God wanted her to serve them, the indictment says, the Tennesseeans physically and sexually abused her for nearly 20 years. (AP)

 The discovery of a fourth slain Mexican gray wolf, near the New Mexico-Arizona state line, has biologists suspecting sabotage of the federal program that has restored 11 of the

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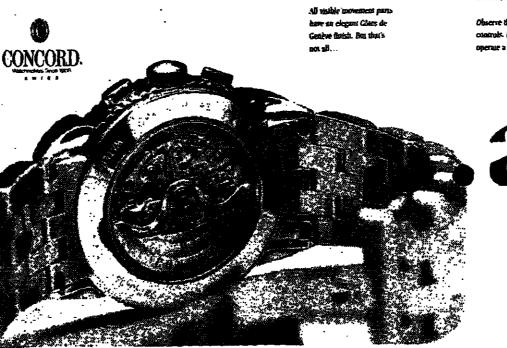
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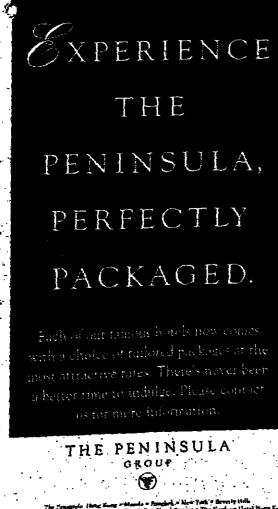
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Guerrillas Are Bouncing Back 'Leaner and Meaner,' NATO Says

By Jane Perlez

MALISEVO, Yugoslavia - The separatist Kosovo guerrillas, who sprang out of nowhere this spring and were then pummeled by a Serbian offensive in the summer, are bouncing back more resilient and better organized than expected. Western officials said, much to their surprise.

The Kosovo Liberation Army is conducting a major reassessment, reorganization and rearmament, raising concerns in Washington just as an unarmed, 2,000-member multinational force is readied to verify the cease-fire in the Serbian province.

The guerrillas have killed at least six Serbian policemen in the two weeks since some Serbian forces withdrew from Kosovo under an agreement reached between President Slobodan Milosevic of Yugoslavia and Richard

Holbrooke, the U.S. envoy. Western officials said here Tuesday that they were concerned about threats from Serbian leaders Monday to take matters into their own hands unless the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe did so. The 54-nation, Vienna-based organization, which is charged with creating the 2,000-person team, has not formally begun its main work. The head of the OSCE effort, William Walker, an American, is ex-

BRUSSELS — The NATO allies

expressed great concern Wednesday

at the deterioration of the shaky truce in Kosovo, with violent incidents now provoking "almost daily deaths," a NATO official said.

The North Atlantic Treaty Orga-

nization strongly condemned the re-

cent shootings regardless of which side provoked them, he added. The

allies, however, have no armed pres-

ence in Kosovo to enforce separation

of the combatants and a planned veri-

fication mission of 2,000 unarmed observers is still not fully in place.

Albanian guerrillas have been killed

in isolated clashes and reported am-

bush attempts in the past week.

prompting the Yugoslav authorities

to warn that they will step up patrols if

While security overall in the Ser- month, the official said.

Serbian special police and ethnic

NATO Condemns Shootings

As Kosovo Truce Deteriorates

official said.

Naim Maloku, who was a captain in the Yugoslav Army and the first senior professional soldier to join the guerrilla forces, said the West should not be surprised by what they see.
"We made tactical, organizational

and propaganda mistakes," he said of the Kosovo Liberation Army's operations. "But now we are trying to institutionalize and give the forces a reasonable political leadership.

Mr. Maloku, 40, who is considered a moderate and a pragmatist in a force that has its share of hotheads, said in an interview Tuesday that U.S. officials were "making a mistake" by expressing concern about guerrillas taking up positions occupied by the vacating Serbs.
In essence, he said, when the Serbian

onslaught became too intense many of the fighters fled to the hills with the civilians and have now returned with

their uniforms back on. Mr. Maloku wore a uniform that came from various sources - German-made camouflage pants and jacket, a khaki German Army sweater with the German colors still attached at the sleeve, a Yugoslav Army pistol at his waist and the red and black emblem of the Albanian double-headed eagle on his cap.

"Leaner and meaner" is how a North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomat

bian province was far better than just

a few weeks ago, the allies did not want to see Kosovo slip back to a

situation that both sides could use as a

pretext for rekindling the conflict, the

"NATO insists on the need for both Belgrade and the Kosovo Lib-

eration Army to comply fully with the

cease-fire and stop provocations," he

told reporters after a regular meeting

of NATO ambassadors.

The allies also voiced concern about "flying checkpoints" and the

heavy presence of special police in

some spots but agreed that Yugoslavia remained largely in com-

pliance with international demands to

Army was reoccupying territory va-

cated by the security forces under threat of NATO air strikes late last

It was clear the Kosovo Liberation

keep its security forces in check.

pected in Kosovo on Wednesday for the first time.

A top strategist of the guerrilla forces, their morale is high."

A NATO officer who last month described the guerrillas as "not destroyed but dismantled" acknowledged this week that he had been mistaken. "Where they're coming back, they're coming back pretty good," he said. "There appears to be more structure, there seems to be some definitive organization. The wild card in all this is what the Kosovo

Liberation Army is up to." The guerrillas are now parading around villages that were deserted only 10 days ago, in full gear, rifles over their shoulders and pistols at their hips. Many seem to be concerned with family matters and can be seen carrying their children. But others are manning checkpoints and at night clearly aiming to unsettle the Serbian forces. Last week, the guerrillas allegedly shot at civilian Serb workers as

they left a mining facility. So far, the cease-fire verification work is being done by diplomatic observers, including a group from the United States who were shown bodies believed to be of two Serbian policemen on the street in the town of Malisevo on Monday. The men appeared to have been killed by the guerrillas in retaliation for the killing of five guerrillas last week.

Such retaliatory actions were to be expected, Western officials said.

One of the biggest concerns is the more sophisticated weaponry acquired by the guerrillas. Like most guerrilla groups, the Kosovo fighters are reluctant to show outsiders their gear. But two weeks ago a former Western military officer and member of the diplomatic observer mission was shown a new range of weaponry.

The officer in the observer mission was taken aback when a powerful U.S .made Barret sniper rifle was brought out for display. He was told the guerrillas had more of them and additional ones would be coming in. The Barret rifle is capable of "blowing a head off from a mile away," the NATO officer said, Mr. Maloku said he hoped a political

settlement with the Serbs, being worked on by the United States, would soon be reached. If it was not in place by before spring, the fighting would restart when the snow melted, he said.

And the pent-up fury that Serbs had created among the ethnic Albanians would express itself again but in more effective ways, he said. Explaining why there was little hope of restraining the Kosovo Liberation Army, Mr. Maloku put it in simple, stark, village terms: "If the Serbs spend 30 minutes burning the years building it, isn't it natural that he would give his sons to the cause?



Fighters of the Kosovo Liberation Army firing a salute during the funeral of a comrade killed by Serbian police

BRIEFLY

Early EU Expansion Is Doubted

VILNIUS, Lithuania — The president of the European Parliament, Jose Maria Gil-Robles, said again Wednesday that he expected no new members to join the 15-nation European Union before 2004.

"I'don't think that any enlargement will take place in the next parliamentary term, which finishes in 2004." Mr. Gil-Robles said at a news conference after he met with the presidents of parliaments from the countries participating in the enlargement process.

The EU opened negotiations with Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Cyprus, Slovenia and Estonia on Tues-

day.
Other hopefuls — including Larvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Bulgaria and Romania, which have been admitted to the EU's membership process but are not considered advanced enough to be included in full negotiations - are seeking

Greece Aims at Monetary Union

ATHENS - Greece made public Wednesday what it called an "EMU entry" budget that is aimed at making the country the 12th member of European economic and mon-

etary union by 2001. In projections for 1999, the government said it would run a budget deficit equal to 1.9 percent of gross domestic product and would have average inflation running at 2.4

Both figures should be enough to qualify Greece, especially as both the finance minister and centra governor are unofficially projecting even lower inflation.

Entry to the 11-country common currency requires country to have a deficit ratio to GDP at or below 3 percent The current average inflation target for 1999 is about 2.5

Lisbon Remains Firm on Budget 🕻

LISBON — Portugal's minority Socialist government challenged its opponents Wednesday over the 1999 budget. warning that it would resign rather than allow significant

Prime Minister Antonio Guterres, who was defeated Sunday in a national referendum on administrative reform, made it clear that he would prefer early elections to any distortion of the plan.

The budget is the last before Portugal joins the single European currency on Jan. 1. It is also the last before elections, which must be called by October. (Reuters)

Turkey's Ruling Party Resists

ANKARA - Prime Minister Mesut Yilmaz's party signaled Wednesday that it would fight a move to force the

government's resignation over a corruption scandal.

The leader of the Republican People's Party, Deniz Baykal, urged Mr. Yilmaz's resignation after a television broadcast of accusations against the government by a businessman, Korkmaz Yigit. He has been held for police questioning about his role in a bank sale:

Mr. Yight denied that he had connived with an underworld boss to win the tender for Turk Ticaret Bankasi by figures at the "highest level in the state."

BOOKS

SHAKESPEARE

A. 19

The Invention of the Human By Harold Bloom, 745 pages, \$35.

Riverhead Books. Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN his 1994 magnum opus, "The Western Canon," Harold Bloom placed Shakespeare, along with Dante, at the very center of the canon, arguing that the two "excel all other Western writers in cognitive acuity, linguistic energy and power of invention." The rest, he argued, "is what they absorbed

and what absorbs them." Bloom's latest book, "Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human." is in large measure an amplification of the arguments about him set down in that earlier volume, combined with a close textual

reading of his individual plays.
In these pages, Bloom, Sterling Professor of Humanities at Yale University and Berg Professor of English at New York University, goes so far as to assert that Shakespeare "essentially invented human personality as we continue to know and value it."

"Before Hamlet taught us not to have faith either in language or in ourselves. being human was much simpler for us but also rather less interesting," Bloom writes. "Shakespeare, through Hamlet, has made us skeptics in our relationships with anyone, because we have learned to doubt articulateness in the realm of af-

He adds that "our ability to laugh at ourselves as readily as we do at others owes much to Falstaff." and that Shakespeare's Cleopatra has taught us "how complex eros is, and how impossible it is to divorce acting the part of being in love and the reality of being in love.

This eccentric notion - that we did gives Bloom a title and thesis, but it dronicus" in 1594, Once Shakespeare

book. Indeed, this volume is best read gives us a renewed appreciation of the playwright's staggering achievement, even as it points up the limitations of structuralist, feminist and neo-historicist readings of his work. It is a fiercely argued exeges is of Shakespeare's plays in the tradition of Samuel Johnson, study that is as passionate as it is erudite, as provocative as it is sometimes perverse.

While the reader may quarrel with Bloom's dismissive treatment of recent productions of Shakespeare's plays, while one may disagree with his readings of individual characters and texts (his assertion that Shylock is a "murderous villain," for instance, is both simplistic and strangely at odds with his analysis of the moneylender's ambivalent nature), it's hard not to be impressed by his overall knowledge of and insight into his subject's work. Bloom deftly illuminates the ideas and motifs animating Shakespeare's plays, succinctly shows how the playwright's life (the little we know of it, anyway) appears to have affected his work, and astutely analyzes the development of his transcendent art.

In earlier books like "The Anxiety of Influence," Bloom has articulated a Freudian theory of poetic influence, which suggests that writers are shaped by their Oedipal struggle to free themselves from the legacy of their literary forefathers. That theory clearly informs this volume's assessment of Shakespeare's growth and his relationship to his literary ancestors Chancer and Christopher Marlowe.

As Bloom sees it, Shakespeare's early not know how to be human before lowe, an influence he parodied and ex-Shakespeare came along to tell us - orcized with the bloody "Titus An- illuminate him."

thankfully does little to contaminate his bad emancipated himself from the author of "Tamburlaine," Bloom continas an old-fashioned humanistic com- ues, his characters began to evolve from mentary on Shakespeare's plays that two-dimensional Marlovian cartoons. like Richard III into the emotionally complex heroes of his mature work. Hamlet, Falstaff, Rosalind, Othello. Macbeth and Cleopatra: Such characters: possessed an interior life heretofore unseen in literature, and they signified. Shakespeare's maturation as an original; William Hazlitt and A.C. Bradley, a artist, an artist who in turn would become a forerunner to writers and think-P ers as disparate as Kierkegaard, Emerson, Nietzsche, Freud, Ibsen, Strindberg, Pirandello and Beckett.

Although many critics have focused on the redemptive elements in Shakespeare's plays, arguing that justice is served on the villains in "King Lear." say, or emphasizing the motifs of renewal and resurrection in "The Winter's Tale," Bloom takes a bleaker view. In fact, this volume underscores Shakespeare's dark, uncompromising vision. his unwavering examination of the consequences of time and flux and loss, his acute awareness of the contingency of love and reason.

In Hamlet's radical alienation, in lago's malign will, in Lear's confrontation with the abyss, in Macbeth's 20prehension that life is a tale signify nothing, Bloom suggests, are contained the seeds of 19th-century nihilism, Dostoevsky's brooding existentialism and

Bandelaire's spiritual malaise. In the end, his book may not persuade the reader that Shakespeare was some-how responsible for "the invention of the human," but it does remind us, powerfully, of the uncanny modernity of Shakespeare and his surpassing ability not only to limn the human condition but histories were heavily indebted to Mar- also to illuminate "our latest intellectual fashions more sharply than they can

New York Times Service

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE digagramed from The I North American Pair Championship, was a focus of discussion. The winners sat East-West, and their opponents bid as shown to six notrump. The five-spade bid, in the Roman Keycard Blackwood style, showed two key cards and the trump queen,

with hearts the agreed suit. A black-suit lead would have given South his 12th trick, and West made the good lead of a heart. This forced South to run all the hearts, and he had to decide what to keep. One good plan would have been to throw four diamonds, a club and a spade. Then a club finesse would give good chances of making six, with a

South still had a chance when shown at right.

NORTH (D) ◆ J 10 5 PAKQ1863 463 WEST • K 9 8 7 4 2 7 9 4 2 EAST **463** ⊽105 ◇ EQ (88543 ♣Q 10 9 7 SOUTH **♦** A Q 9 A J 7 S 2 *AK182 East and West were South 2 0 3 4 4 N.T. 5 N.T. 5 N.T.

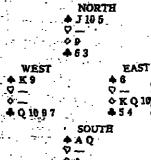
This would have failed, but two clubs to reach the ending diamond king will be covered

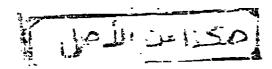
South took a spade finesse, lead, the same play and the West in the black swits. same result.

If East had pre-empted in diamonds, South would probably have found the solution. Knowing that West held length in the black suits he could have led to the club ace in the diagramed position and cashed the diamond ace. This would set West up for an end-

play however he dis-carded. Knowledge about the dia-mond distribution is equally crucial in six hearts. If East-

faint chance of an overtrick. he threw four diamonds and West are silent, the lead of the with the acc and farally ruffed. But if East has pre-empted, or with a slight secondary if West has made a Lightner chance in clubs but was dedouble to suggest a void feated. The runners-up in also somewhere, North can judge defended six no-trump, with to duck the opening lead. Then West making the same good he can maneuver to squeeze NORTH





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Tibetan Culture Tiptoes Around China's Boom

By Seth Faison New York Times Service

LHASA, Tibet - At daybreak, thousands of Tibetan worshipers march a path that circles this holy city, twirling prayer wheels and murmuring tributes of faith. Clad in dark robes or silk tunics, they wind their way around a goldcoofed temple where the scent of smoldering juniper bush, a traditional offering, rises from a blackened stupa, a

dome-shaped shrine.
Past a dilapidated Chinese factory, down an ill-paved city street, their daily parade takes the faithful right by a row of gambling houses and massage parlors that represent the gaudiest element of a growing Chinese presence here. Yet few Tibetans even glance into these places of imported debauchery as they walk by.

keeping their focus on the sacred trail.
Tibet, a mountainous desert whose people have preserved a remarkably in-tense form of religious devotion despite decades of persecution by the Chinese, is now in the next stage of a grindingly long battle between Tibetan madition and Chinese modernity. Today, it is the enslaught of China's free-wheeling economic boom that most threatens Tibet's resilient Buddhist culture.

"They try to beat us, to silence us, to overwhelm us," said one monk, whis-pering in a dark corner at Sera Monastery, a sprawling complex at the edge of town. "You can see they are not succeeding, just look at all the people who come to worship every day.

China exercises firm military and political control over Tibet, as it has since its troops suppressed an uprising and the Dalai Lama fled to India in 1959. to the past four years, the authorities have sharply tightened restraints on Buddhist monasteries, which are seen as centers of dissent, and limited the number of monks allowed to worship.

No sign of protest or potential violence is evident in Lhasa today, and for a city that is ethnically divided — there is a distinctly Tibetan half and a Chinese half - there is little palpable tension. Crowds of both groups can be seen mixing easily in open-air markets where fruit, clothing

and Tibetan jewelry are sold. Yet, after decades of trying, Beijing's political and now economic efforts to transform Tibet into another province of China still founder on Tibetans' extraor-dinary religious fervor. Religion and culture create such a deep gulf between Chinese and Tibetan ways of life that it is hard to foresee any easy resolution. The most striking aspect of daily life is

Lhasa that draws thousands of worshipers the misdeeds of a past life. each day, but thousands more pilgrims at the region's holiest sites are evident everywhere in town.

understand."

Tibet, dozens of worshipers perform an in practice Chinese dominates.

the daily, two-hour march around central

the passionate worship by Tibetans of stubbornly medieval nature of Tiber's prevailed among Chinese officials here every station. One must rise at dawn to see old society, where slaves of various when he visited in 1980. grades were taught that they suffered for

each day, but thousands more pilgrims
who come from elsewhere in Tibet to pray

But material gains have come on
Chinese terms. All Tibetans are required to be literate in Chinese for the best jobs; few Chinese ever learn Tibetan, even All day long at the gate of the Jokhang officials who live here for decades. Temple, the most revered structure in Schools are theoretically bilingual, but

To China in the 1960s, integrating Tibet with the 'motherland' meant tearing down almost anything old; today, it means building almost anything new.

times in succession. Dirt-poor pilgrims, their chances for decent employment filthy from weeks or even months of Some send their children to study at travel, pray next to well-dressed businessmen and women from Lhasa.

"The Chinese don't understand our religion," said Chuni, 25, a health administrator who came to the Jokhang Temple to pray one recent evening. Like many Tibetans she uses only one name.
"They think we are uneducated and she said. 'They will never inferior.

A layer of good-natured Tibetan fatalism, she said, often shields the animosity that ordinary Tibetans feel to-ward the Chinese. Underneath, she said. that unemployment among Tibetans is many times that of Chinese. most Tibetans deeply resent the Chinese presence here.

Tibetans are unlikely to forget the relentless efforts to destroy their culture that came in the years after Chinese forces consolidated control in 1959. Calling it 'liberation,' the Communist authorities banned religious worship, demolished monasteries and killed untold thousands of Tibetans who resisted.

Times change, as do methods. But China's aim in Tibet remains the same, to integrate it more closely with the rest of the "motherland." In the 1960s, that meant tearing down almost anything old and parroting fanatical political slogans; today it means building almost anything new in the name of economic development.

Officials in the Chinese government point to the undeniable benefits built with Beiling money in recent years: roads and telephones that allow communication in previously impassable areas, hospitals and schools that offer care and general education in a land that had almost none during its centuries as a theocracy.

Chinese authorities make much of the

obeisance of prostration, lying face down on cold stone, only to stand up again, hands together, and motion hundreds of to study Chinese, because it broadens Many Tibetans, accepting the fact of their chances for decent employment.

> schools in China proper. "I am sad that so many children cannot read or speak Tibetan well," said an employee at a state-run department store, mother of a 9-year-old girl. "But I want what is best for my daughter."

Like many other Tibetans, this woman complained that economic gains in Tibet had overwhelmingly benefited Chinese here, not Tibetans. It is hard to measure, since economic status is not measured by ethnic group, but Tibetans uniformly say

A senior Chinese leader, Hu Yaobang, decried the colonial attitude that people in Lhasa are Chinese.

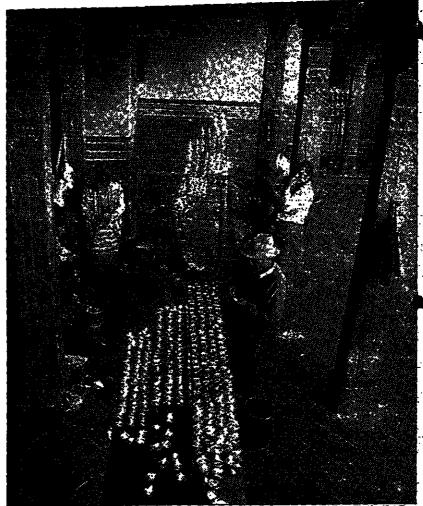
Much has changed in Tibet since then, but perhaps not the mind-set of the average Chinese official. In a small but telling example, Chinese officials still insist that Beijing time be observed throughout Tibet — as it is elsewhere throughout Chinese-controlled territory - even though this means sunrise in November here comes after 8 A.M., and

sunset after 7 P.M. Although Beijing clearly hopes a rising economic tide will draw Tibetans closer to the Chinese way, local officials assigned here often seem more interested in taking advantage of loose restrictions to make money in any way possible. As in most of China, a local official has wide latitude in economic matters, as long as his or her political

An attractive park called Sun Island. where the path of worship takes thousands of Tibetans each morning, was converted two years ago into a resort area of gambling halls that operate openly, even though they are technically illegal. Across the street is a long row of massage parlors with come-hither names, equally open and, because they are clearly fronts for prostitution,

equally illegal.

Many Tibetans are as disgusted by the presence of the Chinese here as they are by the fact that Chinese businessmen and workers keep arriving each day. Although it is hard to know with accuracy, it is estimated that at least 60 percent of the



Pilgrims inside the Jokhang Temple in Lhasa. The Tibetans' extraordinary religious fervor still frustrates China's attempts at domination.

Dalai Lama Delays Plan for Dialogue With Beijing

By Peter Baker hington Post Service

WASHINGTON -- The Dalai Lama. in the face of renewed hostility from China, has put off an attempt to reopen a he will end all activities aimed at foformal dialogue with Beijing over the menting Tibetan independence. future of Tibet.

After meeting with President Bill Clinton this week, the exiled leader said he was willing to make commitments sought by China as a condition of renewing official negotiations over his Himalayan homeland, but had postponed doing so because the Communist regime refused through informal channels to coordinate a mutually acceptable state-

During Mr. Clinton's visit to China in

June, President Jiang Zemin said he would consider resuming formal talks if Dalai Lama and a visit to Taiwan by the minutes. The Dalai Lama also met septhe Dalai Lama first proclaimed that U.S. energy secretary, Bill Richardson, arately with Vice President Al Gore and would consider resuming formal talks if the Dalai Lama first proclaimed that Tibet is an inalienable part of China, that Taiwan is a province of China and that

"I'm willing to make a formal response," the Dalai Lama said Tuesday. But, he added, "I would like to consult with the Chinese government about the substance of my formal response. Up to now, the consultations have not materialized so I'm not ready to make a public response.

Public statements from Beijing in-

Reuters reported from Beijing. [A Foreign Ministry spokesman said

Beijing had lodged a protest with Washington and demanded that the United States correct its "mistakes."

[The spokesman, Zhu Bangzao, was quoted by state television as accusing Washington of interfering in China's added, "They also seriously hurt the feelings of the Chinese people."]

Secretary of State Madeleine Albright.

Mr. Clinton later expressed support for a new dialogue over Tibet. Aides said he very likely would raise the issue during a; meeting with Mr. Jiang next week at the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation summit talks in Kuala Lumpur.

In a speech Tuesday night to the Nainternal affairs, and he condemned the tional Endowment for Democracy, the meetings as a violation of U.S.-China Dalai Lama said he might never have; agreements governing bilateral ties. He tasted freedom had he not fied Tibet for India in 1959 to escape Chinese rule.

"It has been very rewarding for me to; dicated little interest in a dialogue.

[China lashed our fiercely at the United States on Wednesday over the United States over the United States over the United States over The Dalai Lama met Tuesday in the live in a democracy and to learn about

BRIEFLY



Ambassador Guan Dengming of China, left, and Foreign Secretary Domingo Siazon of the Philippines addressing the island standoff Wednesday in Manila.

Philippine Troops Put on Alert

MANILA — The Philippines said Wednesday that its naval and air forces near a Chinese-occupied reef in the South China Sea were on alert but that it had ordered them to avoid a military confrontation.

Manila also said that President Joseph Estrada would discuss Chinese facilities on Mischief Reef, part of the disputed Spratly Islands, when he meets with President Fiang Zemin of China in Kuala Lumpur next week. The Philippines last week accused Beijing of building what could be piers for large ships on the reef. (Reuters)

South Korean Arrives in Beijing

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BELTING — President Kirn Dae Jung of South Korea arrived Wednesday in Beijing, where he hopes to persuade

China to increase trade and lead North Korea to peace talks. Economic cooperation will top the agenda when Mr. Kim meets Thursday with President Jiang Zemin, the South Korean president's office said. The two countries ex-changed \$23.7 billion worth of goods last year. (AP)

5 Nuclear Tests Enough for India

NEW DELHI - India was ready to conduct a sixth nuclear test in May, but it pulled back at the last minute after scientists said no further data was needed, Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee said Wednesday.

the Press Trust of India quoted Mr. Vajpayee as telling lawmakers during a discussion of the five underground explosions that took place that month. Pakistan conducted six similar tests later in May. (AP)

"We could have conducted the sixth test on May 13,"

More U.S.-Taiwan Exchanges

TAIPEI — The U.S. energy secretary, Bill Richardson, assured Taiwan on Wednesday that ministerial-level exchanges would continue.

"As you know, the mainland is not happy about my visit, but I'm here," he said before his departure after an economic conference. Beijing, which considers Taiwan a renegade province, voiced "strong dissatisfaction" Tuesday. (AFP)

For the Record

Bangladeshi shops reopened as a three-day oppositionled general strike ended Wednesday. Two more people died from strike-related violence, raising the toll to six. (Reuters)

President Boris Yeltsin will respond to Japanese pro-posals on the disputed Kuril Islands when he meets with Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi on Thursday at the Kremlin, according to the Itar-Tass press agency. But it said neither the proposals nor the response would be made public. (AP)

Conspiracy Talk Halted in Anwar Trial The defense of the accused is that has come forward, mainly the middle

fense attempts Wednesday to argue that the former Malaysian deputy prime minister was the victim of a political con-

Mr. Anwar maintains the sex and cor- political speech. ruption charges against him stem from his rivalry with Prime Minister Mahathir cast a shadow over summit talks next court." week of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cocase demonstrates human rights abuses

in this Southeast Asian nation. hinted that there were irregularities with groundswell of support for change. the letter announcing Mr. Anwar's firing on Sept. 2.

Undeterred, Mr. Fernando shot back: "There was a conspiracy. We will enbin Mohamad, and has pleaded not deavor to show that the crucial witnesses guilty. The criminal proceedings have of the prosecution would be lying in

Judge Paul overruled him, saying: "I operation forum, with critics saying the honestly do not think that has any bear-

this Southeast Asian nation.

Separately, Mr. Anwar's wife, Wan During proceedings Wednesday, the Azizah Wan Ismail, said Wednesday defense lawyer Christopher Fernando that her husband's arrest had triggered a

'My husband's dismissal was a turn-

KUALA LUMPUR — The judge in there was a political conspiracy to bring the trial of Anwar Ibrahim rejected determined the trumped-up charges, to remove the race, all borders of political parties as well," she said.

Miss Azizah also said Wednesday she Judge Augustine Paul cut him short, expected to meet President Bill Clinton saying: "What you say sounds like a and Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada during the APEC meeting.

■ 2 Technology Advisers Resign

Two high-profile advisers to Mr. Ma-hathir on the Multimedia Super Corridor under construction in Malaysia have quit in protest against his treatment of Mr. Anwar, Agence France Presse reported

Wednesday from Hong Kong.
The Far Eastern Economic Review said that Alvin Toffler, author of "Future Shock," and Kenichi Ohmae, an info-tech consultant, had resigned in a ing point, and suddenly the whole nation major blow to the development.

INTERNATIONAL

Drive on Blindness Bacteria Planned

A Single Dose of Antibiotic Annually Is Said to Treat Trachoma

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK - The leading cause of reventable blindness worldwide can be fectively treated by a single dose of an antibiotic once a year, health workers said as they announced a major push to distribute the drug in five countries.

The disease, trachoma, is caused by outranked only by cataracts as a cause of

a new strategy earlier this year in an effort to eliminate trachoma as a major cause of blindness by 2020. On Tuesday, long-acting antibiotic against the disease, and the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, a leading charity organization in New York, announced that they were starting a S66 million program to help carry out WHO's strategy in Chana. Mali, Morocco, Tanzania and Vietnam.

Women are two to three times more men, presumably because women have more contact with children. As with many other diseases, children are the prime source of spreading the trachoma bacterium, chlamydia trachomatis.

The infection produces a sticky discharge from the eyes and a runny nose. against another one. Repeated infections over a number of

sanitation, flies are attracted to the sticky most common in Africa, the Middle East. discharge, and epidemiologic studies and parts of Asia. strongly suggest that flies can also spread the bacteria.

fect different parts of the body in different ways.

The strategy calls for developing clean water supplies to encourage improved eye surgery which, when needed, can be officials of Pfizer Inc., which sells a a-year administration of the long-acting antibiotic, azithromycin.

Azithromycin administered in communities under supervision proved as trachoma in areas where it is highly effective as application of an eye oint- prevalent. Cases still occur sporadically ment containing another antibiotic, tet-racycline. There is poor compliance with day for six weeks.

Pfizer officials said that azithromycin, called Zithromax, is its leading antibiotic, accounting for \$1 billion in sales a year. Pfizer said it would donate enough Zithromax to treat 3 million people over the next two years at a cost of about \$60 One attack provides little protection million. The Clark foundation will pay

Dr. Joseph Cook, an official of the WHO called for treatment on a house.

In some areas, more than 50 percent of children are infected. An additional 540 Trachoma is caused by different million, or 10 percent of the world's strains of the same bacteria that causes population, live in areas where they are population, live in areas where they are

Trachoma was once a scourge in Europe and the United States. A century ago, immigrants arriving at Ellis Island estimated 6 million people worldwide have been blinded by trachoma, which is outranked only by cataracts as a cause of The strategy cells for developed. tection of the disease meant certain deportation.

Over the years, trachoma has been 6 eliminated as a major public health probiem in most Western countries through good sanitation, largely without anti-

However, antibiotics have been useful in speeding elimination of blinding

on some Indian reservations. The World Health Organization, a UN. the recommended course because the subagency, has said that "recent comonument is uncomfortable, particularly manity trials using azithromycin as a likely to be blinded by the disease than for children, and must be applied twice a single dose against trachoma have demonstrated a very good therapeutic effect for 6 to 12 months in reducing

inflammatory disease." The organization recommended commanity-based distribution of the antibiotic in villages where more than 20 percent of children aged 1 to 10 years are infected. For communities with less than a 20 percent childhood infection rates,

by-bouse basis. y-house basis.
WHO said that further research is turn inward, causing eyelashes to rub ical diseases, said one measure of suc-against the cornea. The damage leads to cess would be if the program reduced the needed to determine if azithromycin needs to be repeated after one year and

The discharge provides an easy route percent to 75 percent in children 5 years how often and younger within two years.

The discharge provides an easy route percent to 75 percent in children 5 years how often.

Eradication of tractoms infection is worldwide, trachoms infects more children. In areas of poverty and poor than 150 million people. The disease is terrum is ubiquitous, Mr. Cook said.





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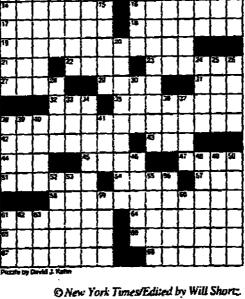
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infections of the genital tract. For unknown reasons, the bacteria strains af-

The World Health Organization set up personal hygiene. It also calls for minor carried out in villages with rudimentary health facilities. Another feature is once-

an additional \$6.4 million.

years can scar the inner eyelids, which Clark foundation and an expert in tropprevalence of trachoma infections by 50.

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INTERNATIONAL

CIA Chief Threatened to Quit Over U.S. Spy

By James Risen and Steven Erlanger New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - During the Middle East peace talks last month in Maryland, the director of the CIA told President Bill Clinton that he would

resign if Mr. Clinton agreed to release the spy Jonathan Jay Pollard, according to several administration officials. The director, George Tenet, who was directly involved in the peace nego-tiations, gave his warning to Mr. Clinton after learning that Prime Minister Ben-

jamin Netanyahu of Israel had made Mr. Pollard's case a key bargaining point, in the end, the president turned down An Netanyahn's request, and the matter did not prevent the negotiators from

reaching a peace accord. Mr. Tenet refuses to comment on the matter, as does a spokesman for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Tenet's threat to resign was a direct reflection of the depth of anger against Mr. Pollard that lingers among

U.S. intelligence and law enforcement officials 13 years after the former naval intelligence analyst was arrested for passing top-secret documents to Israel. He is now serving a life term.

... U.S. intelligence and law enforcement circles insist that the American spy should never be freed and dismiss the Sandy Berger, and eventually decided

fact that he acted on behalf of a friendly that he could not agree to Mr. Net-nation. But the far right in Israel has anyahu's demand, Mr. Leavy added. nation. But the far right in Israel has made Mr. Pollard's release a celebrated cause - and Mr. Netanyahu has raised it with the president virtually every time

they have met. During the recent talks, Mr. Netan-yahn told Mr. Clinton that he needed Mr. Pollard's release to win over the right wing of his coalition to the peace agreement, according to senior American officials.

Mr. Clinton was open to what Mr. Netanyahu and the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, said they needed to help sell the peace agreement to their constituencies, these officials said. The president was considering Mr. Pollard's release, the officials said, when Mr. Tenet spoke up. "It was clearly on the table," a U.S. official said.

While a White House spokesman, David Leavy, declined to comment on whether Mr. Tenet threatened to resign over Mr. Pollard, he did say, "At no time did the president make a decision to release Mr. Pollard."

During the conference, at Wye Mills, Maryland, Mr. Clinton had been "impressed by the force of Mr. Netanyahu's rguments" on the Pollard matter, Mr. Leavy said.

The president then went back to consult with his advisers, including Mr. Tenet and the national security adviser,

Cambodians.

Ultimately, the opposition to releasing Mr. Pollard was persuasive, administration officials said. Mr. Clinton, who twice before denied Mr. Netanyahu's calls for releasing the spy, agreed only to review the case again, for the third time in five years.

Officials say that Mr. Tenet believed that be would lose his credibility with his rank and file in the intelligence services if he were to agree to Mr. Pollard's

"He knew that he was closely associated with these peace talks - it wasn't like he was back at headquarters - and he couldn't distance himself from this decision," a U.S. official said of Mr. Tenet.

Mr. Tenet's resignation would have forced Mr. Clinton to find his fourth CIA director in less than six years — making the post one of the most difficult and intractable personnel problems to plague his administration.

Mr. Tenet, 45, who was named director of Central Intelligence in 1997, pledged to remain in the job for at least four years to provide the agency with some stability.

The Pollard case was one issue on which it was impossible for Mr. Tenet to straddle both his political and intelligence constituencies.

As soon as word leaked out that Mr.

Can the Khmer Rouge Be Tried?

Pollard's freedom had become a bargaining chip in the Middle East talks. U.S. law enforcement and intelligence officials went into nearly open rebellion, complaining that the president should not release someone who had so flagrantly betrayed national security. Accepting a Pollard deal with Mr. Netanyahu would have forced Mr. Tenet to side with the White House against his own lieutenants.

"If Pollard had been released, George would have had no choice but to resign," said a senior congressional official involved in intelligence maners.

The anger within the intelligence agencies was fueled by the fact that, during the 18 months he spied for Israel in 1984 and 1985, Mr. Pollard stole more top-secret documents than almost any other spy in American history.

"He stole huge amounts of intel-

ligence, measured in cubic yards," said R. James Woolsey, former director of Central Intelligence, who recommended that Mr. Pollard be denied clemency when his case was first reviewed by President Clinton in 1993.

He took thousands of pages of the government's most sensitive intellisence, including many concerning Soviet weapons system designs that came from Russian spies recruited by the CIA. The information of great interest to Israel because its Arab opponents used Russian weapons.

they will testify and have nothing to hide.

of the Khmer Rouge, died earlier this year.

Of those likely to be tried, only three key mem-

bers remain in the Cambodian jungles with, at

most, a few thousand guerrillas. Pol Pot, the leader

Yugoslav war crimes jurist, a Burmese rights en-

voy and an international law professor from the

University of Texas — are to assess whether a tribunal can be held, although some UN officials said that the die has already been cast in favor of the

proceeding. The group, which will stay eight days, will also recommend who should be tried, in what

format and where. A report is expected in Janu-

Youk Chhang, director of the American-funded

Documentation Center of Cambodia, said of the

evidence on Khmer Rouge atrocities will be crucial

the cities and turned the country into a work farm,

starving thousands, launching barbarous border

raids against Vietnam, and murdering the educated

and those suspected of disloyalty or ethnic "im-

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System is

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in any tribunal's deliberation.

"This is a moment that is blessed by God,"

The Documentation Center's 300,000 pages of

From 1975 to 1979, the Khmer Rouge cleared

The UN's Group of Expens — a former



A protester at the presidential palace in Santiago, where the National Security Council met Wednesday over General Pinochet's arrest.

Law Would Protect Hitler, Pinochet Lawyers Claim

LONDON - General Augusto Pinochet, the former Chilean leader being held in Britain on charges of genocide, murder and torture, has absolute immunity under British law, which would have given some protection even to Hitler, his lawyers told the nation's highest court on Wed-

The immunity British law grants former heads of state might be morally regrettable in some cases, but the courts had to uphold it and only Parliament could change it, Clive Nicholls told a five-judge panel in the House of Lords considering the legality of General Pinochet's detention.

General Pinochet, 82, was arrested in London on Oct. 16 at the request of a Spanish judge who accuses him of responsibility for the death or dis-appearance of more than 3,000 people as well as torture during his military

rule of Chile from 1973 to 1990. The High Court ruled in London last month that General Pinochet had immunity from prosecution because the offenses of which he is accused were committed while he was head of state. The Spanish government and Britain's state prosecution service are seeking to have the ruling overturned

by the law lords. Mr. Nicholls argued Wednesday Swiss-Chilean student in 1977.

that British law grants a head of state immunity from prosecution, even after he leaves office, for public, official and sovereign acts while in power.

When the chief of the panel, Lord Slynn, asked whether torture was a public act, Mr. Nicholls replied that it was if it was done "in the name of the government."

During an exchange over whether the Holocaust was an official act for which Hitler could have claimed immunity under the provisions of the State Immunity Act, Mr. Nicholls asserted that under British law, "Hitler would have been protected.

"It may be a matter of grave regret from a moral point of view, but that is a matter for Parliament," Mr. Nicholls said. "Parliament may well think the time has come when we shouldn't have absolute immunity.

Lawyers' arguments are expected to finish in London this week, although some legal experts think it will take the court days or even weeks to decide the case. General Pinochet is waiting for the outcome while under police guard in a London hospital.

Also on Wednesday, Switzerland said it had formally asked Britain to extradite General Pinochet to face murder and kidnapping charges linked to the disappearance of a

Czechs Say School Abused U.S. Children

By Peter S. Green

PRAGUE - Czech police have arrested four people. including two Americans, on charges of physically abusing and imprisoning American youths at an unlicensed reform school for wayward tecnagers.

The school, Moravia Academy, reportedly opened earlier this year in a secluded hotel about 200 kilometers (120 miles) from Prague as a home for troubled American teens sent abroad by their parents. Reports said the youths were mainly from Utah.

The police said that youths who misbehaved or broke the school's strict rules were subjected to severe pun-ishments that violated Czech law and the child protection treaty of the United Nations, and that several children had been sent back to the United States.

"Sometimes they were forced to lie on their bellies with their hands tied, they were denied hot food and given limited amounts of liquids, and they were all refused medical care," and sometimes rollet facilities, said a police investigator, Petr Netik.

The deputy director of the school, Steven Roach, was being held by the police, but the director, Mr. Roach's wife, Glenn, was arrested and released on medical grounds.

U.S. Embassy officials said they had visited the school on several occasions and found hotting artists. But when the police asked embassy officials to return Sahuday, four children asked to leave with the diplomats, police officials said.

Ouestions about the school arose in October when a Czech teacher who had taught there told the newspaper Licon teacher who had tanget there told the newspaper Licove Noviny about the alleged abuse. The teacher said that the students were also forbidden to leave the grounds, which are protected by guard dogs. The newspaper said the youths' days were programmed from 6:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. and that they were forced to "sing positive songs, read positive books and were subjected to 30 minutes of psychological pressure from tape recordings."

A professionant for the school. Connic Johnston.

A spokeswoman for the school, Connie Johnston, refused to give details of the school's program.

The school's Internet site (www.teenhelper.com) says Moravia Academy is part of a chain of six similar forprofit programs; the others are in Utah, Montana, Jamaica, Costa Rica and Mexico. The Web site says that for

\$80 per day, the institutions will help troubled teens with "basks, scademics" and "behavior modification."

BRIEFLY

Israel Says Suspects Are Not Spies

JERUSALEM — Israel said Wednesday that two of its nationals detained by the Cypriot police on suspicion of espionage had not been spying on Cyprus or working for

But a Foreign Ministry statement gave no clue to what Udi

Hargov, 37, and Igal Damary, 49, were up to with listening equipment at a rented apartment in a sensitive military area on

the Mediterranean island's southern coast.

Recent reports stating that Israel is engaged or had been engaged in spying for Turkey in Cyprus are baseless," the statement by a ministry spokesman. Aviv Shir-on, said.

"After clarifications and thorough checks conducted since the

13 Killed in Russian Plane Crash

MOSCOW — A Russian cargo plane crashed and burned in a Siberian forest Wednesday, killing all 13 people aboard, a spokeswoman for the Emergencies Ministry said.

The Antonov An-12 four-engined turboprop plane disappeared from radar minutes after taking off from Krasno-

yarsk Airport in heavy snowfall. The remains of seven crew members and six passengers accompanying the freight were recovered by rescue workers.

(Reuters)

Zimbabweans Protest Fuel Hikes

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe security forces said Wednesday they had shot dead one man and injured several

other people as the southern African nation was rocked by protests over a steep increase in fuel prices.

A police spokesman said the man was killed by a stray bullet

in Minare on the border with Mozambique, and six people were

arrested for suspected looting. Workers across Zimbabwe went on strike to press President Robert Mugabe's government to

A massacre in which 19 men, women and children were fatally shot in a driveway in Baja California in September was

a result of a drunken argument between the chieftains of two

rival manipana-smuggling gangs that named violent, officials

Bermudans celebrated in the streets to welcome a new Labor prime minister, ending 30 years under the conservative United Bermada Party. Jennifer Smith, 51, leader of the

Progressive Labor Party, was sworn in Tuesday.

reverse a 67 percent fuel price increase.

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For the Record

(Reuters)

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By Chris Seper

PHNOM PENH — A group of UN experts is scheduled to arrive here Saturday to gather ev-

idence and assess whether a war crimes tribunal

can be held for members of the Khmer Rouge, the

1970s regime that killed as many as 2 million

Thomas Hammarberg, the UN secretary-general's human rights envoy to Cambodia, said he

fears the evidence may be so old and witnesses' memories so blurred by the years that there may not

be enough tribunal-worthy evidence to try the

offenders. But other experts who have gathered

testimony and documents say they have solid cases

against as many as 50 participants.

Many of the leading members of the Khmer

Rouge are back in society after receiving amnesties

in government peace pacts. Ke Pauk, a military chieftain whom historians blame for anywhere

from 10,000 to 50,000 deaths, was amnestied earli-

leng Sary, the longtime second in command of

the Khmer Rouge and a main architect of the

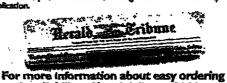
genocidal regime, was the highest-profile member

to defect to the government, winning a royal par-don in 1996. Both Mr. Pauk and Mr. Sary have said

er this year during a mass rebel defection.

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PAYMENT BY CHECK OR CREDIT CARD arrests, I can declare that the two Israelis arrested in Cyprus did not in any respect act against Cyprus nor on behalf of Turkey," it said.

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Room for Censure

Even allowing for partisanship among some of the witnesses, the historians and constitutional scholars who testified before the House of Representatives on Monday provided an elevated and enlightening discussion of the central issues now facing the U.S. Congress in the impeachment debate.

We disagree strongly, however, with those who argued that Congress, as it seeks to resolve President Bill Clinton's case, has but one choice -- impeachment, or no punishment at all. This narrow reading of the constitution fails to address both the political realities of the moment and the requirements of justice.

We have recommended censure as a reasoned compromise that respects the political consensus against removing the president unless the evidence changes, and the high civic importance of rebuking him for his failure in his constitutional duty to uphold the law. We believe further, along with Laurence Tribe of Harvard Law School and others, that the constitution is sufficiently flexible to allow Congress to take that course.

The experts who are aligned against censure express concern that it would

set a precedent that could somehow damage the presidency in the future. That is a legitimate worry. But there is a greater danger to the U.S. constitutional system if Congress gives the president a pass for his lying under oath and know-ingly allowing others to testify falsely to protect him. The fact that there may be insufficient votes in the House to support sending articles of impeachment to the Senate does not absolve Congress of its duty to express its anger and disapproval. Failure to do so would send a dreadful signal that future presidents could freely ignore the rule of law.

This point was underscored by one of the Republican witnesses, William Van Alstyne of Duke University Law School. It is "the prerogative of this Congress," he said, "to express dismay, despair and condemnation" by means short of impeachment. Mindful of the likelihood that impeachment will fail, he urged lawmakers to "struggle to find a suitable means to express your

sense of disappointment." That neatly defines the challenge now confronting the members of Congress. There is nothing in the constitution to keep them from rising to that task.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES. **Aid for Central America**

The initial U.S. response to Central America's tragedy has been generous. The Clinton administration has pledged \$80 million and sent troops to help clean up the horrible damage caused by

the hurricane designated Mitch. But as the long-term impact of this catastrophe becomes clear, so does the inadequacy of the U.S. response to date. Honduras and Nicaragua in particular have suffered a once-in-a-century kind of blow. In Honduras alone, damage is estimated at \$2 billion - in an economy that generated \$4 billion each year. Two-thirds of its staple agriculture is destroyed, and exports will take years to recover. Roads, bridges, buildings are washed away. About 1 million people, in a population of 6 million, are homeless or living in badly damaged homes. In Nicaragua, the same is true for 800,000 out of 4.5 million.

Governments from Cuba to Sweden have promised help, but what is needed now is a coordinated international response led by the United States. Private banks, multilateral lenders such as the World Bank and major investors must be involved along with governments.

Debt relief is the first order of business. Nicaragua already was paying interest on its debt equivalent to more than 40 percent of exports. Now such sums are clearly unsustainable. Central American leaders also call persuasively for a continued moratorium on U.S. deportations of illegal Central American immigrants, for easier access to U.S. and European markets and for aid and investment on a far grander scale.

None of this is quite as easy as it sounds. Debt write-offs always come with a cost; they discourage future investors. Extraordinary circumstances now justify debt relief, but relief carefully tied to reconstruction and poverty alleviation. Aid can stimulate corruption and political dislocations; it must be targeted and monitored. All should be worked out as publicly as possible, with the involvement of Central American charities, church groups and other civic organizations.

Still, the need for caution cannot be an excuse for inaction. The United States has both moral and practical reasons to help out in a big way. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Climatic Lethargy

tions gathered in Buenos Aires this week to assess what they had done since the Kyoto agreement in December on global warming. The answer is: not much. They can be happy about one thing. Nobody has successfully challenged the urgency of their mission. Despite well-financed efforts by some industry groups to minimize the warming threat, the scientific consensus - that the unchecked burning of fossil fuels could someday cause great damage to the environment remains intact. What is not intact is the spirit of common purpose that produced the Kyoto agreement.

The Kyoto Protocol committed the industrialized world to an average 5 percent reduction in greenhouse emissions below 1990 levels between 2008 and 2012 - a remarkably ambitious target, given the world's rising dependence on fossil fuels. The American target is 7 percent.

But many important details were left unsettled. Even worse, the giant developing countries like India and China have yet to be brought on board. Until that happens, ratification by the U.S. Senate is out of the question.

Meanwhile, greenhouse gases in the atmosphere continue to rise. Buenos Aires is a good place to re-energize the process. Two issues are of central importance.

Early Action. Although Kyoto's tar-

gets would not become legally binding until 2008, a quick start on the problem is essential - especially in the United States, which emits one-fourth of the world's greenhouse gases. Because U.S. emissions are projected to rise by 30 percent between now and 2008 under 'business as usual" scenarios, it would be foolish to dawdle. Last-minute efforts to reverse the energy trajectory

would be ruinously expensive. A surprising number of American companies like the idea of early action.

Diplomats from more than 150 na-ions gathered in Buenos Aires this reek to assess what they had done ince the Kyoto agreement in Decemcompanies like Boeing, United Technologies and British Petroleum that are prepared to reduce their own emissions even before a treaty is ratified. But the list would surely be longer if some way could be found to reward companies for taking action now, perhaps by giving them credits they could use to meet

whatever obligations they incur when the agreement finally kicks in. Emissions Trading. The United States would have rejected the Kyoto Protocol if it had not included a provision that allows the sale or trade of emissions allowances among nations. In theory, industrialized nations that cannot quickly meet their targets without crippling energy taxes or costly investments would be able to "buy" pollution permits from poorer countries whose economies are so inefficient that even small adjustments can achieve big reductions in emissions. That transfer of capital, in turn, could help developing countries invest in

cleaner technologies. The British, among others, fear that the United States will exploit the trading plan to avoid making any real cuts in emissions, buying reductions from others instead. These fears are exaggerated. But the best way to put them to rest is to invite U.S. companies to start cutting their emissions now. That would also send a positive signal to the less-developed countries, which are unlikely to cut their energy use and prejudice their chances for further growth unless they

are sure America is serious. The United States obviously cannot go it alone. Global warming demands a global response. But the rest of the world is not going to move without the leadership and example of the world's biggest producer of greenhouse gases.

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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War Is Justified Only if Aimed to Oust Saddam SHINGTON — President Bill linton moves toward military in Iraq this month determined peat the chaos and mistakes of the referring to confrontation law. By Jim Hoagland Washington now accepts that the inmore specific era is rembally specified era is rembally specified era is rembally specified era in the referring the referring to the referring to

W ASHINGTON -- President Bill Clinton moves toward military strikes on Iraq this month determined Saddam Hussein over United Nations weapons inspections.

Belated attention — from a president to whom second chances are second nature - to more effective crisis management is welcome. But leaders and great nations do not live by tactics on a substantial air campaign — in-alone. Mr. Clinton must also develop a cluding U.S. and British aircraft as well in the Arab world after the bombs have

stopped falling. With air strikes almost certain within the next 10 days, the change since Febmary is clear. There will be no agonizing national debate crowned by disorderly town hall meetings, no extended dip-lomatic effort by the French and Russians to give Mr. Saddam (and Mr. Clinton) a way out, no last-minute mission by the UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, to Baghdad. There may or may not be a public ultimatum to Iraq, but Mr. Clinton will not cling to it in desperate hope that it will move Mr. Saddam.

The U.S. defense secretary, William Cohen, traveled to Saudi Arabia this month armed in advance with assurances that Saudi Arabia would permit

not to repeat the chaos and mistakes of the refueling of U.S. warplanes in the failed confrontation last winter with northern Saudi airspace. This enabled Mr. Cohen to be far more assertive than he was on his embarrassing February jaunt, when he announced he would not press Arab nations for combat help. Mr. Cohen and his generals have

acquiesced in White House insistence strategy to protect America's standing as unmanned cruise missiles - that will preempt criticism of "pinprick raids." Their preliminary target lists underscore a reluctant U.S. acceptance that the raids will bring an end to UN on-site inspections in Iraq: Mr. Saddam can say good-bye to the production facilities for missiles and weapons of mass destruction that UN inspectors

> The Clintonites crossed a conceptual divide on Iraq in recent weeks. Last time they deliberately built up the im-minent threat of Mr. Saddam's chemical and biological weapons as a way of building up the importance of the UN inspections. But they could not then explain how bombing Iraq would force Baghdad to resume the inspections, and folded their hand.

have been monitoring.

fecklessness and Iraq's renewed open defiance exposed how the Annan-Saddam deal of February had effectively gutted the inspections in any event.

Note that Mr. Saddam is not objecting this time to inspection techniques. He won that battle in February. Only the husk of the inspection regime remains. serving as a possible cover for the UN Security Council to lift economic sanctions eventually. But the impatient Iraqi dictator has turned things upside down, demanding sanctions relief now as the

price for continuing inspections.

Mr. Saddam will gamble that American bombs will bring Iraq sympathy from Europe and the Arab world, and splinter sanctions even more. He now earns about \$1 billion a year from smuggling and from under the table payments in the UN oil-for-food program, diplomats estimate. He can increase that surreptitious take if Iraq is seen as victim rather than perpetrator in this round of confrontation.

The Chintonites will have to fight the battle of world opinion during and after the bombing. But they should guard against treating the aftermath as one imize the dangers of Mr. Saddam's continued survival and his ability to get on with redeveloping an arsenal of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. No operation that results in wide-

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spread Iraqi civilian deaths, as this one almost certainly will, can be hailed a success. It is instead at best a necessity. The U.S. administration must show that it has an attainable strategic goal

that could be furthered only by the violence it will visit on frag: the over-throw of Mr. Saddam. "Keeping Mr. Saddam in his box" is not a sufficient argument for the morning after.

The Iraqi regime is a clear threat to

its own citizens and to its neighbors.

Baghdad resolutely refused to give in to the United Nations the manuals, computer records and other knowledge needed to reestablish its weapons of

mass destruction in a hurry.

Mr. Saddam cannot be allowed to stay in a box in which he can make and hide his deadly poisons. Only a serious, focused campaign to liberate Iraq fi-nally from his rule can justify a return to war by the world's only superpower against a poor, broken nation.

The Washington Post.

In Nixon's Footsteps, Gingrich's Path to a Comeback

WASHINGTON — Over the years, the personal shortcomings and the political miscalculations that forced Newt Gingrich to bail out of his precarious perch as speaker of the House last week have been discussed and documented so often they barely need reciting. From the hubris that led him into the fatal shutdown of the government in 1995 to the folly of his taking the point in the Republican drive for impeachment,

it is a well-known tale. But this is the moment to say why the Gingrich saga probably is far from over. I can sum it up in two words: Richard Nixon.

The parallels between the two men are striking and, if one circumstance beyond Mr. Gingrich's control breaks right for him, the story line could be the same. Mr. Nixon was 47 when he lost the

presidential election to John F. Kennedy in 1960. Two years later, when he was defeated for governor of California, he was 49, six years younger than Mr. Gingrich is today. For eight years as Dwight Eisenhow-

er's vice president, Mr. Nixon was the second most prominent American politician and, by all odds, the most controversial. For the six years of Bill Clinton's presidency, Mr. Gingrich has By David S. Broder

been the same. The tactics and rhetoric of both Mr. Gingrich and Mr. Nixon drew strong criticism within Republican ranks; they were distrusted by both the progressive and conservative wings of their party; and both were thoroughly reviled by the Democrats.

The defeats Mr. Nixon suffered in 1960

and 1962 were far more damaging than Mr. Gingrich's abandoning the speaker's chair to atone for Republican midterm election losses. And yet Mr. Nixon came back to win the presidency in 1968.

The necessary precondition and the biggest uncontrolled variable in Mr. Gingrich's future - is the

next presidential election. Mr. Gingrich cannot be a plausible presidential candidate in 2000 any more than Mr. Nixon could have been in 1964. Mr. Nixon could emerge only from the wreckage of Barry Goldwater's defeat. If the Republican Party elects a president two years from now, the parade will have passed Mr. Gingrich by. But if the Democrats keep the White House, the way back for Mr. Gingrich is clear.

First, he has the capacity to retain and embellish his Nixonian reputation as the grich may be able to do the same.

By Robert J. Samuelson

"big ideas, big issues" man in the Re-publican Party. He does this by thinking, writing and speaking on the large chal-lenges facing the United States and the world, while most others are struggling with the day-to-day minutiae of congres-

sional legislation and state government. Second, he has the financial and organizational base to remain an important player. Mr. Nixon survived his twin defeats because of a network of political friends. But he had only a few financial patrons in the early 1960s and a staff of one, John Sears. Mr. Gingrich has the best fund-raising list in the Republican Party and a ready-made vehicle in GOPAC, a Republican political action committee he used to create a

Republican House majority. Third, Mr. Gingrich is, as Mr. Nixon was, the best traveling campaigner in his party. He draws crowds and raises money for Republican candidates as no one else can. If the Democrats keep the White House in 2000, you can bet that Mr. Gingrich will be much in demand in the elections of 2002. Mr. Nixon established his preemptive claim on the 1968 nomination by being the No. 1 Republican campaigner in the congressional elections

of 1966. Thirty-six years later, Mr. Gin-

Fourth, Mr. Gingrich, like Mr. Nixon, can count on the enmity of Democratis sustain his popularity in his own party. Just as Mr. Nixon proudly wore the bull's eye the Democrats had pinned on his chest, Mr. Gingrich will be helped among Republicans by being the continuing target of Democratic barbs.

Fifth — here is a suprise — Mr. Gingrich, like Mr. Nixon, will be kept alive by the press he claims has been out to get him. A generation ago, a platoon of reporters had made a living for years covering Mr. Nixon, and the habit was impossible to break. They went to him, as a private citizen, knowing they would get usable quotes and interesting ideas from a man more intriguing to the public than any Republican then in office. When the cliches of the post-Gingrich

Republican officeholders begin to pall, which may be soon, this generation of reporters will beat a path to Mr. Gingrich's door and, over time, help cement his reputation as Mr. Republican.

A friend at The Wall Street Journal A friend at The Wall Street Journal said the biggest mistake he ever made was throwing out his Nixon files after the California gubernatorial election in 1962. Dumping the Gingrich files would be just as dumb today.

The Washington Post,

On Trial Along With Microsoft, America's Values and History

WASHINGTON — The real drama of the antitrust suit against Microsoft has little to do with software, the Internet or browser wars. It has everything to do with social standing and reputation. It also amounts to an argument about America, because it poses messy questions

about its history and values. Only a few years ago, Bill Gates and Microsoft were widely celebrated as symbols of Americans' ability to pioneer and popularize new technology. Now they are widely stigmatized as outlaws whose immense fortunes stem from vicious and il-

legal competition. Which is it? Whatever the courts ultimately decide will address this larger question and, in the process, either bless Mr. Gates's success or brand him as a national delinguent.

Microsoft is not simply resisting antitrust charges. It is also yes, 78 percent, no, 18 percent. The top five are:

pressing Japan to generate a

consumption-led economic re-

covery with lower interest rates

and reduced taxes, especially consumption tax. So far, neither

the lananese authorities nor the

consumers have paid much at-

tention. The exact opposite

strategy — raising interest rates

and strengthening the yen -

may well get more results from

Raising interest rates in Ja-

pan would have two important

effects for consumers. The first,

through a stronger yen, would

be to attract foreign capital and

reduce capital flows out of Ja-

pan. A strong yen would also

reduce consumer prices and

important factor for consumers

in Japan than it is in countries

such as the United States: It de-

termines the affordability of

goods, especially luxury items like imported clothes, French

wines. American beef and

Hawaiian holidays. The average

Japanese consumer is a middle-

class housewife who is already

meeting basic needs and faces a

choice between spending on lux-

uries or saving for a rainy day.
The second effect would be

to protect the most vulnerable

group of the population from an

economic recession. Japan is an

aging society, with a growing

elderly segment living on in-

terest from private savings. Un-

The exchange rate is a more

thereby sumulate spending.

the Japanese consumer.

waging a campaign for public People also think the wealthy approval. For many computer executives, the issue is already settled. They see Mr. Gates as an unchastened bully who will attack his rivals by almost any available means. But among the wider public the question remains open, and not merely because Microsoft's customers and stockholders are fairly satisfied.

It stays open because it touches our confused feelings about the dogged pursuit of ma-terial gain and wealth. By and large. Americans regard earned wealth as a badge of success. One reason is that getting rich affirms faith in hard work and individual opportunity. A 1996 CBS News poll asked, "Do you think it's possible to start out poor in this country, work hard and become rich?" The answer.

Give Japan's Consumers Confidence

like Europeans with pension

and social security plans, and

unlike Americans who invest in

stocks, middle-class Japanese

save in bank accounts. Today's

low interest rates hold down

incomes for the elderly; raising

those rates would restore se-

Consumer behavior is a mat-

ter of sociology and psychology

as much as economics. Japa-nese consumers have defied

macroeconomic logic by saving

more and more in spite of in-

terest rates of less than I percent

since 1996. They did not jump

credit, but followed a sensible

path of saving more as they

began to lose confidence in

future prosperity and political stability. Higher interest rates

and a stronger yen would gen-

And why cut consumption

tax? It is, after all, a small levy

of 5 percent. A cut is unlikely

to mean much in a nation of

prosperous middle-class famil-

ies. Poor people in Japan are the

richest in the world, with nearly

double the income of the

poorest Americans. Generating

consumer spending means im-

porting luxury items, and there

it is the exchange rate, not a

To find solutions to the im-

marginal levy, that will make

the difference.

erate new optimism and con-

sumer confidence

at opportunities to buy on cheap

curity in old age.

NEW YORK — The global By Sakiko Fukuda-Parr financial community is

provide jobs and investment.

But too much wealth is also suspect. In 1992 about twothirds of Americans thought the rich used their wealth "mostly to protect their positions in society." And most Americans do not think money buys happiness. A 1996 Gallup poll asked, "If you had your choice, would you want to be rich?" Almost 40 percent said no.

This ambivalence toward wealth rises with the amount. By the time we reach the super rich - say, anyone with \$1 billion — we are totally muddled.

American Heritage magazine recently listed the 40 richest Americans ever. The list compares people's wealth to the economy when they lived.

pending global crisis, we need to think the unthinkable. Con-

sumption-led growth has been

excluded from the conventional

model of economic thought in

Japan, which has focused on production and job creation. A

weak exchange rate is good for

producers and exporters, but a

strong yen is good for con-

sumers. Government spending

on public works raises incomes

of businesses and some em-

ployees, but does not do much

Japanese consumers are very

different from those in the

United States. They are more

risk averse, they avoid debt, they

are less enamored with cheap

consumer credit, and they are

highly motivated to secure their

Today we need to recognize

that macroeconomic policy

should be more eclectic and

guided more by pragmatism

and political economy than by

orthodoxy. Economic policies

do not have a uniform impact

across different nations and so-

cieties. Lower interest rates

may be important to maintain

growth in the United States and

Europe, but the opposite may be

The writer is director of the

Human Development Report

Office at the United Nations

Development Program. She

contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

needed to stimulate consumer

spending in Japan.

future with a hefty nest egg.

for consumption.

 John D. Rockefeller (1839-1937): \$190 billion, oil. • Andrew Carnegie (1835-1919): \$101 billion, steel. Comelius Vanderbilt (1794-1877): \$96 billion, ships and

 John Jacob Astor (1763-1848): \$78 billion, fur trading and real estate. • Bill Gates (1955-); \$62 billion, software.

Few 19th-century moguls were popular. "Cartoonists depicted them as top-hatted, pigsnouted ... manipulators of politicians and the public," writes John Steele Gordon, an American Heritage columnist.

But the stereotypes were too narrow. The super wealthy raised living standards by reducing costs and expanding markets. Rockefeller cut oil prices by hiring his own transport and making his own barrels. Carnegie improved steel quality and lowered costs.

Their success stemmed in part from an obsessive drive and a pitiless attitude toward competitors. "Whatever I engage in I must push inord-inately." Carnegie once wrote. Believing monopoly efficient, Rockefeller offered to buy out his rivals. Those who refused were crushed.

Bill Gates fits this tradition in dollars, and in spirit. Does any-one doubt that, deep down, Mr. Gates would really like to obliterate all competition?

Microsoft's market power discomforts its competitors and could ultimately eliminate some of them. The company's dom-inance could also someday suffic investment in new technologies.

But the problem for the anti-Microsoft crusade is that none of these awful things has yet happened. They are all largely hypothetical, and there is no aw against abnormal ambition or aggressiveness. Innovation still flourishes; most Microsoft rivals survive, and consumers seem to benefit from intense competition.

Until now, most Americans have viewed Mr. Gates favorably. In a Washington Post poll in January, 50 percent of respondents credited Microsoft's success to good products and only 22 percent to unfair tactics.

The antitrust soit aims to change that by showing that Mr. Gates is more a throwback to the 19th-century robber barons than an innocent software geek, This may be. But the saint single-minded qualities the second shares with them - aimed at perpetually expanding his enterprise - have historically advanced the economy.

There looms a struggle for hearts and minds, because Americans seem to approve of the results without always approving of the people who

The Washington Page

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1898: Race Troubles WASHINGTON - The race

trouble growing out of the elections in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina formed the subject of discussion at the cabinet meeting. The rioring resulted from the determination of the white people to maintain control at Wilmington, N.C. A state of things bordering on anarchy is reported. The negroes holding office have been forced to resign, and the machinery of the Government has been placed in the hands of a committee of white people.

1923: German Reply

PARIS - Replying to French intimation that political events in Germany seem to point to the establishment of a dictatorship which would repudiate the Treaty of Versailles and prepare a war of revenge, Cha Stresemann declared that the

German people aione could do cide what form of government they would choose. He said the activity of extreme elements was due to the desperate economic situation that the French Prime Minister could have helped to remedy had passive resistance not been followed by constant attacks on the German Goyettiment, with the result that the position of the Rhine and Ruhr regions was worse than ever.

1948: Chinese Battle NANKING - The greatest

battle in Chinese history, it volving more than 1,000,000 men, raged north of the Yanguse. River. Chiang Kai-shek's gov-ernment declared martial law in Nanking and Shanghai, scene of rice riots and looting. General Teng said the Communists hurled 500,000 men into the battle, which was more severe. than any fought in the Smo-Japanese war

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OPINION/LETTERS

Media-Struck' America Showed That It's Not So

By Richard Pells

engrossing to American audiences, or more illustrative of American immaturity, than the saga of the president and the intern.

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In Europe, even as pictures of Monica Lewinsky eclipsed those of Princess Diana and Leonardo DiCaprio on the newsstands, I heard once again the two-centuryold cliché that Americans are puerile and puritanical. Worse, as entry plugged in to their television the principal victims of a media

Indeed, many of my European friends regarded the American fixation on the scandal as a menace to international stability, since it threatened to remove from office the leader of the world's only superpower. They also saw it as a symptom of how the American ences tend to be skeptical, acmedia turns it audiences at home, and potentially abroad, into passive receptacles for hype and pub-

Yet on Election Day, America's infantile obsessions mysteriously vanished. Did the American voter turn out to be a European-style adult after all? Was the electorate willing at last to distinguish beaveen a president's private life and the public policies? Or did European critics and American pundits alike overestimate the power of the media to influence what people think and how they act?

It is certainly true that for nearly a year Americans have been de- man, and thus more Clintonesque. luged with stories about President Bill Clinton's misbehavior, and with prophecies of his imminent resignation or impeachment.

lie. The weekly newsmagazines. as well as CNN and MSNBC, all saw their audiences expand with each sensational revelation. The presidestial "crisis" became a staple for radio talk-show hosts and for the more solemn interviews with politicians on the Sunday morning television programs. Hollywood contributed to the

pandemonium. Although the movie version of "Primary Colors" was more successful at attracting publicity than at seducing picket-buyers, "Wag the Cog" entered the lexicon as a scenario for using war to distract attention from White House improprieties.

The election's astonishing re-A USTIN, Texas—Since JamaThe election's astonishing results do not necessarily signify that Americans are indifferent to the sexual transgressions of their leaders. But the results do suggest that the U.S. communications industry has far less impact on audiences than is usually claimed by those who fear the global ascend-

ancy of American mass culture. People in America (and in other countries, too) are not permansets or the Internet. They spend culture that has spread throughout much of their time doing, and caring about, other things. They be hypnotized by the tales of presidential sex in the Oval Office. concerns — by how they were raised, by the opinions of their peers, by the pressures they en-counter at work and at home.

What the election also indicates is that people are selective in their reactions to mass culture. Audicepting some information while distrusting most of what they hear. It is not just that people reinterpret the media's messages to suit their needs. More often, they simply discard whatever has no relevance to their daily lives.

This mistrust of the media may be a sign not only of America's growing maturity, but also of its loss of faith in heroes of all kinds. The DNA tests showing that Thomas Jefferson had an affair with a slave have not endangered his place in the pantheon of American political leaders. But the news does make him appear more ha-

As for the decline in the stature of journalists, recall the scene that ends the movie "All the President's Men." Robert Redford and Ratings and sales figures do not Dustin Hoffman, Hollywood's incarnations of Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein, are pounding away at their typewriters while on a television screen Richard Nixon's presidency is seen to disintegrate. Then, the media's power never seemed more noble. Today, its

> seemed more negligible. The writer, a historian at the University of Texas, is the author World War II." He contributed this comment to the International

ability to shape events has never



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

German Memories

Regarding the report "A Nazi Horror Echoes in a Divided Germany" (Nov. 10):

Throughout the postwar period, the majority of Germans have refused to deal with the catastrophe brought on European Jewry dur-ing the Third Reich. Only a small fraction of the population has been willing to face the fact that the Holocaust is the defining event of German history in the second half of the 20th century, so it is not surprising that there still is no central memorial commemorating this tragedy. When the German writer Martin Walser says that "Auschwitz is not suited to becoming a routine threat," he is

just persisting in this fashion. I agree with Chancellor Gerhard Schroeder that "it is our task to fashion the present and the future so the past cannot repeat itself." But if you do not want to remember the past because it is troublesome, how can you properly fashion the present and the future?

Xenophobia and doubt over the functioning of democracy unfortunately are widespread sentiments in this country. There cannot be too much of remembering and drawof "Not Like Us: How Europeans Have Loved, Hoted and Transformed American Culture Since even stronger efforts to achieve normalization?

KNUT HERWIG. Herald Tribune

was a remembrance at the site of the old synagogue in Freiburg. I took my 5-year-old son. He is only half German, and I do not believe he has any responsibility for something that occurred 55 years before he was born. But I want him to know about this tragedy in the history of one of his two countries. When he is older, I want him to understand what happened and, most importantly, to never forget.

For Aid Without Strings

DAVID T. ZABECKI.

Freiburg, Germany.

The United States has a chance to redress its century-long errors in Latin America. Nicaragua and Honduras are in ruin. Washington must, without political constraints, provide the means and the leadership so that these two countries can rejoin the mainstream of the global economy. KROV MENUHIN.

St.-Rémy-de-Provence, France.

A Weighty Contribution

If there were a practical way to simulate weightlessness on Earth — for say, the nine days John Glenn, the U.S. senator and former astronaut, spent in orbit scientists would go for it. Those who said the orbital test of weightlessness on an aged body would

On Monday, the 60th annot yield useful data should pub-niversary of Kristallnacht, there lish estimates of the differences between the effects on Mr. Glenn, 77, and the younger crew members. This would be a contribution to advancement of science by the never-ending comparison of theories with actual events. HUGH BONE

Oyster Bay, New York.

'Disorderly' Demands Regarding "Disorder in the

Family" (Opinion, Nov. 5): Please send me the phone number of the writer so I can ring her the next time my six-year-old calls for me - and not his mother - at 3 A.M. Perhaps she could then explain to him that "no little kid who is hungry or frightened ever calls for his daddy in the middle of the night." I'm sure he'll change his ways when he learns how

'disordered'' our relationship is. RONALD C. FAUST. Frankfurt

Correction

A column in Tuesday's editions ("After the War, How to Keep Peace and Rebuild Society?") incorrectly identified the agencies that initiated the War-Torn Societies Project. These are the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development and the Program for Strategic and International Security Studies.

Only Words of True History Should Mark These Camps

By Walter Reich

the presence of crosses and churches at Auschwitz in Poland has provoked increasing rancor between Poles and Jews.

As Jews have protested the presence of Christian religious symbols and structures at the death camp and as Poles have responded

MEANWHILE

to those protests with the erection of new crosses, fears of an outbreak of anti-Semitism and accusations of insensitivity to religion or to the dead have multiplied.

The current battle over Auschwitz began in July when news spread that an agreement was about to be signed prohibiting placement there of new religious symbols and structures but permitting the presence of crosses and churches that have been standing for years in violation of an international agreement.

Some Jewish groups objected that the existing symbols and structures should not be grandfathered into international acceptance. Their most vigorous protests were against a 26-foottall cross at Auschwitz I, the oldest part of the Auschwitz complex, and a church in the former SS headquarters at nearby Birkenau, also known as Auschwitz II, the huge death factory designated to finish the task of exterminating Europe's Jews. The church has a cross atop it and one in front of it overlooking the re-

mains of Birkenau's barracks. Protesting Jews noted that of the 1.1 million to 1.5 million victims who perished in Auschwitz, about 90 percent were Jews, and that in Birkenau, the site of the church and of the vast majority of the murders in the Auschwitz complex, about 95 percent were Jews.

They recognized that the approximately 75,000 Catholic Poles who perished in the camp constituted a massive loss for the Polish nation and deserve eternal commemoration. But they contended that the presence of crosses and churches skews the perception of history for visitors to the site.

Almost immediately, Polish Catholic nationalists erected additional crosses, by now more

WASHINGTON — The esing them there even after the Polish
ish government and the Polish bishops urged that these new crosses be removed.

One Polish nationalist insisted that "Jews cannot tell Poles what to do" on their own soil. Others, including skinheads, asserted that Jews controlled both the government and the church.

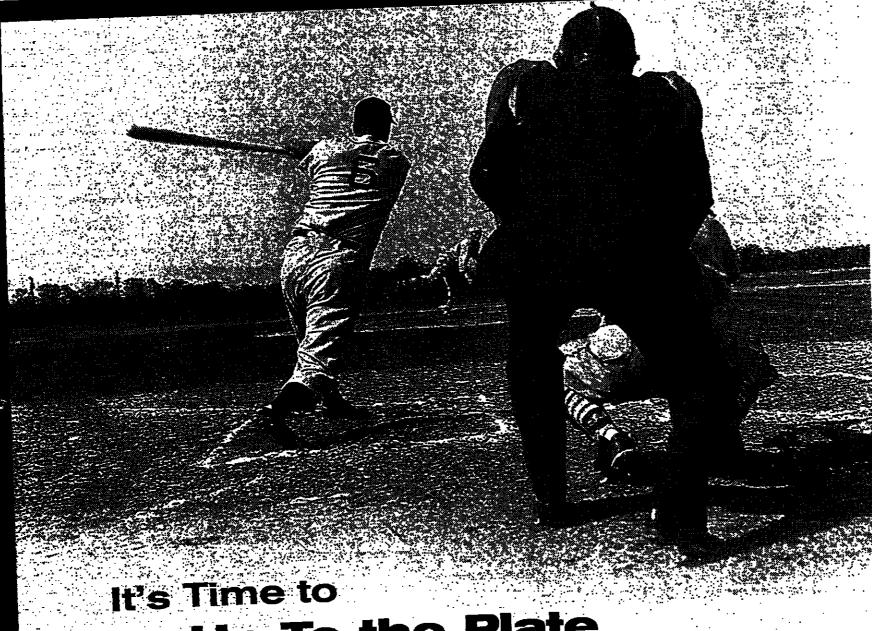
On Aug. 11, six members of the U.S. Congress wrote the Polish prime minister protesting the new and old crosses at Auschwitz l and the Birkenau church. Such religious symbols and structures, they said, are "inappropriate at this location and are in violation of the Unesco agreement which Poland signed in the late 1970s." They stressed that they respect crosses and churches as places and symbols of holiness, but added, 'We believe they do not belong at a place such as Auschwitz-Birkenan. The signing of the agreement has been postponed.

Unfortunately, the same kind of controversy could well erupt at the sites of several other Nazi death camps in Poland, which were pure extermination centers focused overwhelmingly on the murder of Jews. At Treblinka, it is conservatively estimated, 750,000 were gassed, including most of the Jews of the Warsaw Ghetto; at Belzec, about 600,000, perhaps more; at Sobibor, about 250,000; at Chelmno, about 320,000. Given the inadequacy of records, these numbers can only be estimates.

Crosses have been erected at some of these sites, and more seem likely to come. Eventually, these death camps in Poland may be seen primarily as places of Polish Catholic martyrdom, with the true identity of the victims distorted by the religious symbols and structures.

There should be no religious symbols or structures of any faith at the camps. The ashes of the dead should be allowed the undisturbed dignity of their tragic repose. Only words of accurate history should be placed at those sites to tell visitors who was murdered there, how many and why. Only truth can be their fitting and lasting memorial.

The writer, a senior scholar at the Woodrow Wilson Center, was director of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum from 1995 to than 200 near the large cross at 1998. He contributed this com-Auschwitz L and insisted on keepment to the Los Angeles Times.



Step Up To the Plate on Climate Change.

To reduce emissions and the consequences of global climate change, every country needs to play ball. But just as athletes play different positions depending on their strengths, countries should work to the best of their abilities in addressing the climate change issue. The countries that must lead the way are those that emit the largest volume of greenhouse gases; enjoy the highest standard of living; or have the most significant opportunities to reduce their emissions.

All countries should be able to maintain or improve standards of living as they work to address climate change, particularly if the international community takes advantage of emission reduction opportunities where they exist. And with everyone on the playing field, doing their fair share, the game can begin.

For a copy of the Pew Center on Global Climate Change's report, Equity and Global Climate Change, call in the U.S. 703-516-4146 or visit our web site at WWW.PEWCLIMATE.ORG

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PAID FOR BY THE PEW CENTER ON GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE



By Barbara Crossette New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York -After a warning from the United States that a military strike on Baghdad may be imminent, the United Nations abruptly evacuated more than 230 foreign staff members from Iraq on Wednesday, including all weapons inspectors.

An additional 41 people from various agencies will depart on Thursday, leaving only essential officials behind.

Russia, angry that there had been no consultation with all Security Council members before a decision was made to withdraw the arms inspectors, called a meeting of the council on Wednesday to demand an explanation from the chief inspector, Richard Butler.

The UN secretary-general, Kofi An-nan — who went to Baghdad in February and persuaded Iraq to back down in the face of an earlier American threat -- said in Morocco on Wednesday that he was cutting short a North African trip to return to New York on Thursday.

But Mr. Annan had no plans to go to Baghdad or meet Iraqi officials here, his spokesman, Fred Eckhard, said. In Marrakech, the secretary-general said that he was "saddened and burdened by Iraq's decisions not to cooperate with UN weapons inspectors.

Mr. Eckhard said that for now Mr. Annan's role would be "to monitor the Security Council's deliberations, to confer with members of the council and basically to stay on top of what is developing as a crisis situation."

Mr. Annan discussed the Iraqi crisis with a high-level Clinton administration official in the last 24 hours, his spokesman said. But the secretary-general has not been in direct contact with President Saddam Hussein, who after meeting him in February agreed to give full access to inspectors.

Mr. Annan's special envoy to Iraq. Prakash Shah, is staying in Baghdad. He was told again Wednesday by Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz that the Iraqis would cooperate only when the Security Council acts to lift sanctions. The council is now unified in responding that this cannot happen until unfettered inspections resume.

Mr. Butler, the executive chairman of the UN Special Commission, which is known as Unscom and is charged with disarming Iraq, said Wednesday that he had been warned of possible attacks on Tuesday night by the American chargé d'affaires, Peter Burleigh, who is also president of the Security Council for



An F-14B readying for flight off the Enterprise, the aircraft carrier leading a naval battle group to the Gulf, as Washington builds up its forces there.

strong recommendation that had been put to me, which could have impact on the safety of our people." Mr. Butler scribing the mood in Baghdad as "insaid. "The decision I took was mo-

creasingly hostile." November.

I wated overwhelmingly by the concern

"I was obliged to act quickly, to take
the decision that I took because of the

"The atmosphere in which our people

"The atmosphere in which our people

By way of example, he said that he
Nuclear inspectors were allowed to
the safety of our personnel."

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Mr. Butler, who is leaving behind a skeleton staff of Iraqis, said he was coufident that the comprisent and documents Unscom left behind were safe. The monitoring center, on the edge of Baghdad, is lightly guarded.

Inspectors from the International Atomic Energy Agency were also withdrawn, leaving the Baghdad monitoring center "dead," an official said here on Wednesday. The arms inspectors — 92 from Unscom and 11 from the atomic agency — flew to Bahrain on Wednesday morning on a UN-chartered aircraft.

On Oct. 31, when Mr. Hussein ordered all cooperation with inspectors to stop, the Iraqis differentiated between Unscom and the atomic agency in the treat-ment meted out to them. Unscom looks for biological, chemical and prohibited, nondefensive missile activity. Nuclear programs fall under the International Atomic Energy Agency, which has been reporting for a year that it finds no ev-

dence of nuclear weapons in Iraq.
Nuclear inspectors were allowed to

Iraq that one of our inspectors had committed an act of espionage."

The inspector, who was not an American in the independent and more aggressive Unscom teams, which work directly for the Security Council and which have ican, left with the others on Wednesday, not been as optimistic in their assessments of bow close Iraq is to being

- REEN BOTTO declared free of weapons.

In recent weeks, however, the atomic agency has joined Unscom in warning that an Aug. 5 decision by traq to bar introduced the control of the co mar an Aug. 5 decision by Iraq to bar intrusive, short-notice inspections to new suspect sites was crippling the ability to do adequate long-term monitoring.

Both inspection systems have shifted focus to a large extension

focus to a large extent to preventing Iraq from rearming, given large outstanding questions about past programs. Spot in spections are critical to that effort, as they would be to a long-term monitoring system the Security Council has intended to keep in place even after the lifting of sanctions.

of sanctions.
The United Nations also withdrew from Iraq on Wednesday 130 staff members from agencies such as Unicef, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Development Program and the World Food Program, as well as the start of the "oil for food" office that monitors the plan under which Iraq may sell limited amounts of petroleum for purchases of essential civilian goods and equip-ment to improve public services. Only the heads of the agency offices in Bagha

Scam Victims Ask Beijing for Justice

By Michael Laris Washington Post Service

BELIING - Two hundred angry investors - many of whom had been bilked out of their life savings -marched through the center of Beijing on Wednesday in a bold, last-ditch effort to pressure the government to compensate them for losses they suffered in a multimillion-dollar futures scam.

The demonstrators marched past Tiananmen Square and gathered at the main gate of the state-run Xinhua press agency, where they were held at bay by dozens of police. The daring challenge Futures Co., Ltd. for the first time.

The report acknowledged that more the firm.

business was officially sanctioned, part in an earlier protest has been de-Protesters passed out flyers Wednesday accusing officials of trying to

one said, of "winking at the pacifists."

least for recognizing the senselessness of

a conflict that deprived France of 1.3

settled nothing between the adversaries.

French president who comes from Mr.

Chirac's political family, sided with Mr.

minister, Carlo Scognamiglio, who

Continued from Page 1

the largest television network along with

oil aviation and auto industry holdings.

'Don't behave as a vid,' Mr.
Makashov said of Mr. Berezovsky, us-

ing a slur for Jew. "Give this country, this nation" a billion or two "of your

green money, and this nation will calm

Mr. Zyuganov has also joined in the

attacks on the tycoons. In a statement

today, he lambasted "these henchmen of

criminal capital" and claimed they had

stirred up the controversy, Mr. Makashov told an Italian news-

paper. La Stampa, that a quota should be

imposed on the number of Jews in Rus-

sia. When he was asked about the in-

terview, he attacked the television jour-

nalist Pavel Lobkov, whose channel, NTV, is owned by tycoon Vladimir Gus-

msky, a leader of the Russian Jewish

Makashov said. "Wait until a wave of

peoples' indignation rises against those

You destroyed Russia," Mr.

community.

like you.

officially numbered at 750.

Valery Giscard d'Estaing, the former

cash and property in the scam. Demonstrations ranging in size from

than 4,000 Chinese investors lost more several dozen to 700 have been held than \$44 million dollars at Xinguoda repeatedly in Beijing since summer, when its leaders fled in August. It made and the Xinguoda investors, many of no mention of any government ties to whom are laid-off workers and retirees, have become increasingly desper-Investors and former employees ate. While the protest Wednesday said that the company had links to the People's Armed Police and that its known arrests, one investor who took

tained since Sept. 11, a relative said. Li Xinying, a 47-year-old worker at a Beijing paper factory, was taken away "skillfully escape." Beijing paper factory, was taken away
The three leaders of what Xinhua by uniformed and plain-clothes police called the "criminal clique" have been who said they wanted to "understand arrested, including a Chinese-born res- the situation," the relative said. Miss Li to officialdom came in response to a ident of Taiwan who holds a passport and her coworkers invested \$365,000

STRATEGY: Heavy Bombing Counted On to Blunt Saddam

Continued from Page 1

British official said. For that, a sustained campaign of air strikes, involving not just cruise missiles but also heavy bombing, could destroy industrial facilities that Western intelligence, helped by UN inspectors, has identified as part of the

Iraqi military complex.

"Will you get it all? Probably not, but you probably can get most of it and, most important of all, you almost certainly can make it fiendishly difficult for them to operate in a way that allows them to augment their capabilities." according to John Pike, a specialist in Washington at the American Federation of Scientists, a body often been critical of U.S. hopes for high-performance weapons.

Crucially, too, the air campaign would have to cripple the intelligence apparatus, known as the Special Security been constantly equipped with the latest in surveillance and communications equipment, has also handled the most sensitive aspects of Iraq's clandestine weapons program, Mr. Pike said.

Without offices and computers and motor pools, the service will lose much the Special Security Service might help crisis, as he did last winter.

Mr. Clinton reminded listeners of the use of the

This idea of targeting the security or-ganization as a way of disrupting Iraq's weapons program was a break-through," according to Mr. Pike, who said it had been first worked out by Scott Ritter, the UN inspector who resigned Churchill, who supported de Gaulle's two months ago in frustration and protest against what he said was the Clinton dministration's reluctance to apply military pressure. Mr. Ritter himself said that the key "methodological breakthrough"

came from Israeli intelligence.
Inflicting such lasting damage would be beyond the capability of cruise missiles, which have comparatively small warheads, and would require raids by B-52 Stratofortresses and probably even B-2s dropping clusters of high-explosive bombs. The B-52s could operate from the large base on the Indian Ocean island of Diego Garcia while the B-2s could make the bombing run from the United States.

More than 100 Iraqi sites are involved

in the three sets of targets: suspect sites where prohibited arms might be hidden; industrial production facilities that could be used by Iraqi scientists to manufacture biological or chemical weapons in quantity, and the offices, personnel Yabloko party said Mr. Makashov "is a and infrastructure of the Special Security Service. In Baghdad, the security service alone

has a half-dozen facilities including multistory office blocks, a prison, an arsenal, a gun club and a communications center. Nearly 60 installations do biological work. The industrial facilities, some of which also bave civilian activity, are strung along the Euphrates

from Turkey to the Gulf.
Unpredictably heavy civilian casualties seem inevitable in an air campaign on this scale. Some factories will be involved in civilian work alongside their military activity. The Clinton admin-istration has sought to avoid this issue by

ages in eliminating air defenses and providing pinpoint accuracy against targets, such as the security service's main scility in central Baghdad.

But fighter-bombers would be central

to a sustained air campaign, experts said. Pentagon spokesmen have become hazy about operational movements, but the navy could have two or perhaps three aircraft carrier battle groups on station outside the Gulf by late November, with Tomahawk cruise missiles and F-14 fighter-bombers.

military activity. The Clinton administration has sought to avoid this issue by relying on cruise missiles to minimize the risk to U.S. pilots and to civilians near the target.

In the current scenario for Iraq, these stand-off missiles offer low-risk advant-

Mr. Clinton reminded listeners of the

IRAQ: Clinton Says U.S. Is Ready to Act report by Xinhua on Sunday that men-tioned the swindle at the Xinguoda covered less than \$3 million worth of where she is being held. Service or Al Amn al Khas, that is identified with Mr. Saddam's grip on power. This 5,000-man service, which includes relatives trusted by Mr. Saddam and has meeting in New York to consider its response. Richard Butler, chairman of President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt as: saying that no Arab state supported the

Continued from Page 1

and other soldiers died in the 1914-1918 war, robbing a generation of its young men and a continent of its hope.

They accused the prime minister of playing politics with sacred memory, of en-

tion, which lost 1.7 million men, did business continue almost as usual on Wednesday. Although Armistice Day in Europe is

dedicated to mourning and memory rather than to victory, to the Germans it is million young men and women and inevitably a reminder of defeat — and worse still, the ensuing blot of Hitler's Third Reich and the carnage of a second world war that followed, many believe inexorably, from the vengeful terms of the 1919 Versailles Treaty, which concluded the war remembered Wednesday.

The new German chancellor, Gerhard Schroeder, cited a scheduling conflict in withdrawing from a joint ceremony with Mr. Chirac at a French village where the last, almost certainly unnecessary, battle

of the war took place.
The chastening dealt to Europe by its two wars has been the spur of its latecentury project of unification, and engendered a permanent sense of the past's ominous proximity to the present. History's ghosts are an obsession here and commemorative events that stir the ashes of nationalism and bloodshed cannot help but be awkward and unsettling.

That has been true here in recent days not just between old enemies reborn as partners, such as France and Germany, but also among the descendants of the victors. The advent of this 80th anniversary moved the French prime minister. Lionel Jospin, to pay homage to a few score French soldiers "shot as examples for refusing to follow orders to be slaughtered — following some 200,000 of their fellows — in an illconceived 1917 counterattack against the German front lines.

The general who gave the orders was replaced, but the "mutineers" of Chemin des Dames, the ridge northeast of Paris where the battle took place, have always been consigned to a shadowland of shame.

Such is France's persistent unease with the whiff of treason, however, that President Chirac reproved Mr. Jospin for his "inopportune" comments, triggering a volley of political charges and ountercharges.

are acting worse than the worst of the Stroyev declared. Mr. Seleznov said he Mr. Chirac, the center-right chief of yids. "Few Jews are left in Russia, but would vote to lift Makashov's parlia-

state who surrendered the machinery of many yids remain." he said.

ARMISTICE: Veterans of World War I Are Honored in Europe government to Mr. Jospin's Socialist-led majority in an electoral thrashing last year. you not be on the side of those who tried was vigorously supported by his allies.

RUSSIA: Lawmaker Seeks Quotas on Jews

"Those poor soldiers shot by our exing politics with sacred memory, of enecution squads were no less heroic than

Mr. Jospin's defenders in the con-But Mr. Jospin apparently unearthed a troversy cited President Chirac's own seam of desire for reconciliation, or at noble hour of historical candor in 1995. Only days after taking office, he told the French people that the time had come to acknowledge their own complicity with the Nazi-dominated Vichy regime that governed France during most of World War II and their passivity — at best — while nearly 76,000 French Jews were

Jospin, and so did the Italian defense shipped to Nazi gas chambers. After the World War I ceremonies urged posthumous honors for Italy's Queen Elizabeth and President Chirac own executed World War I mutineers, together dedicated a statue of Winston ring himself "in perfect agree- free French government-in-exile in Lon-with Mr. Jospin, Mr. don during World War II. Declaring himself "in perfect agree-

Mr. Zyuganov has repeatedly sidestepped Mr. Makashov's remarks.

On Tuesday, he insisted that Mr.

Makashov couldn't be anti-Semitic be-

cause he served in the "multiethnic Soviet Army. Then Mr. Zyuganov at-tacked Jewish journalists. "For numerous reasons," he said, "among

the 'democratic' journalists eating from

the hand of the regime, there are nu-

merous ethnic Jews who turn the nation

But Mr. Makashov's latest outburst

brought criticism from many others.

Vladimir Ivanenko of the centrist

person with specific deviations in his

health, and it is difficult to do anything

about him." The problem, he said, is that

the Communist faction has not "dis-

announcing clearly and distinctly that

such unbelievable views are possible at

Gennadi Seleznov and Yegor Stroyev.

mentary immunity to prosecution.

the end of the 20th century.

into dopes day and night."

response. Richard Butler, chairman of response. Kichard Butler, chairman of the UN Special Commission, which is responsible for the arms inspections in Iraq, spoke of "very active dialogue and discussion taking place" between Iraq and the United Nations.

The UN secretary-general, Kofi Annan, cut short a visit to North Africa by to be hardening elsewhere. The foreign fire days to return to New York There.

weapons stocks around the country and five days to return to New York. There ministers of Norway, Sweden, Denconfinite guaranteeing the personal se- was no indication, however, that he mark, Finland and Iceland jointly concurity of Saddam, "a French government might return to Baghdad in an effort to demned Iraq's refusal to cooperate with specialist agreed. He said that weakening negotiate a peaceful resolution to the UN inspectors.

most Western governments see as the Mr. Clinton has made no decision to between Iraq and the United Nations, best hope of replacing Mr. Saddam.

Order an attack. But General Henry over the weapons inspections. Re-Shelton, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said the United States could strike at any time. "Saddam Hussein has been given adequate warning," he said. "All options remain on the table."

The UN said that all of its remaining weapons inspectors had evacuated Baghdad on Wednesday for Bahrain. It was the first time since the 1991 creation of the special commission after the Gulf War that all UN inspectors have been out of the country at once.

The latest showdown began Oct. 31 when Baghdad announced it was halting cooperation with the commission known as Unscom, a move condemned by the Security Council and the United

Mr. Clinton has telephoned world leaders in recent days to generate support for a possible show of force. A failure to respond with determination now to Iraqi defiance, he said, "would rmanently damage the credibility of the UN Security Council.'

It would also, he said, "embolden Saddam to react recklessly," possibly by threatening his neighbors or ethnic

military strike, Agence France-Presse reported from Baghdad.

without interference."

in Baltimore, not Baghdad."

The Iraqi cabinet considered deeply and carefully the possibility of an American-Zionist strike that the U.S. admin istration has threatened against out people and our homeland without any mandate or Security Council resolution,"3the official press agency, INA, said.

The cabinet reviewed "measures; taken by the different ministries to meet any eventuality," the agency added.

oups in Iraq.

It gave no other information, but the report indicated that Iraq was beginning. to emerge Wednesday in the Arab world, military preparations in case of a pos-Renters reported from Kuwait. It quoted sible U.S. strike.

associated" itself from Mr. Makashov. The Communists, he added, "are now FRANCE: Effort Gets Under Way to Educate Future World Leaders

Continued from Page 1

terms a "market dominated by the Anglo Saxons" that could be developed into a significant point of supply for "the said, was making the French unifoldence of France." It said, "There are influence of France." It said, "There are influence that potentially be acknowledged that this was not yet use case. Her major task for the time being, she said, was making the French uniform that you go for an interview at this was not yet use case. Her major task for the time being, she said, was making the French uniform that you go for an interview at this was not yet use case. Her major task for the time being, she said, was making the French uniform that you go for an interview at this was not yet use case. Her major task for the time being, she said, was making the French uniform that you go for an interview at this was not yet use.

Asked whether he regarded France as a going to be all that meaningful."

Mrs. Bizot disputed this, citing the When Mr. Lobkov said he was not took issue with Mr. Makashov. "I'm not Jewish, Mr. Makashov fired back, "You taking part in this dirty business," Mr. them to the cultural monopoly exercised by the United States."

> ging the French university tradition of not charging for education.

costs and they will very probably mean that an education in France will be less expensive because we will not touch the principle of free studies."

On the subject of the use of English, Mrs. Bizot said that there were a considerable number of courses given in English in French universities, and that dents were hospitalized in serious conthe use of French was not viewed in an "absolutist" way. Personally, she said. The privately owned RCTI television she would want the possibility for exams quoted witnesses as saying that military to be given on demand in English — this personnel were in the vehicle....

alternative exists in some universities in France. But the fact is that our universities

carion market, an ambassador from an example of French engineers in the countries represent an alternative for certainly could get a fine education in very high demand.

Germany and the Netherlands — but she are offering a kind of guaranteed passage The two leaders of Parliament's lower terms a "market dominated by the acknowledged that this was not yet the into the English-speaking world. I am not? and upper houses, both Communists. Anglo Saxons" that could be developed case. Her major task for the time being, sure that if you go for an interview at this?

cians. In addition, France and the Latin English-speaking country replied, "You United Kingdom, who she said were in Section 19 and 1

ISRAEL: Cabinet Approves Peace Accord - but Adds Provisions

Continued from Page 1

"We call on the Israeli government not to use the language of conditions and threats side the framework will be a violation of the accord," he said.

We are committed to what we signed in Wye River and we will implement the agreement word for word. not more, not less," he said.

Under the terms of the agreement signed Oct. 23 in Washington, Israel is to withdraw over three months from an additional 13 percent of the West Bank actions against anti-Israel militants.

The pullbacks were due to begin next

cent of the territory now under its ex- met their security obligations under the threats attached to Israel's ratification, clusive rule to shared control. In all, the agreement will increase the

because this is not within the framework tial Palestinian control to 40 percent tinue strengthening Jewish settlements of the agreement and any conditions out- from 27 percent, in addition to the 60 in the West Bank and Gaza Strip." He percent of the Gaza Strip controlled by Arafat. The delay in Knessel ratification new neighborhood in East Jerusalem. appeared certain to push back the start of the withdrawals by several days.

while respecting three principles - security, reciprocity and a determination to Palestinian covenant, he said. maintain the land of greater Israel. It is

Monday, with Israel withdrawing fully the phased pullback over the next three next week" and would begin releasing from 7 percent of the West Bank now months to the capinet for separate apunder shared control with the Pales- proval. Ministers will be asked to de-

tinians and transferring another 2 per-termine whether the Palestinians have accord, he said.

As one of the conditions for approval, West Bank area under exclusive or par- Mr. Netanyahu said Israel would "conhinted that he would soon approve the the Palestinian Authority under Yasser construction of homes in a controversial

Another condition is that the Palestinian National Council, the top Pal-Speaking at a news conference, Mr. Stanyahu said: "We took our decision while respecting three principles — se-

But Mr. Netanyahu also said that, in in exchange for a series of Palestinian hard for us to give up even one square actions against anti-Israel militants. He said he would bring each stage of first Palestinian airport in Gaza "as of

Catherine Bizot, Mr. Allegre's assistant for international affairs, said that the

Continued from Page 1

"The fact is," she said, "in some conscious by officers, his face bleeding, places like Asia it is often assumed that if Troops then fired shots and lashed out Troops then fired shots and lashed out you don't charge for education, it isn't with clubs, injuring several protesters and any good. You won't pay for your studies in France, but there will be charges

40 Indonesian journalists later protested involved for the services we will provide at Parliament against the treatment of foreign students. We've figured out the their colleagues, demanding that the officers who beat them be put on trial.

The driver of the car, a student from the prestigious University of Indonesia, was arrested. It was not immediately known why he careened into the line of security forces.

At another protest, two female smdition after they were run down by a car.

In May, riots empted across Jakartz when military personnel shot to death four student protesters. The unrest, fueled by discontent over Indonesia's worst? economic crisis in decades, helped onst-Mr. Suharto after 32 years in power

■ Inquiry on Suharto's Wealth? ■

All factions in the People's Consulinitials MPR, agreed Wednesday to interest the alleged fortune accommunitated by the state of th lated by the former President Subarto, and his family, but they disagreed on how to get it done, Agence France-Presse reported.

"We need an MPR decree for this so that the president would not be able to said the head of the Muslim United Development Party, Ismail Has-

SECTION 1 foregraphic manager over the weapons inspections. Repeatedly, he said, "We have gone the
extra mile to obtain compliance by
peaceful means." Mr. Clinton said there itor compliance at known production, facilities, he said, "they may as well be?"

Russia also counseled against the use,

was still an "easy way" for Iraq to cooperate: "Let Unscom do its joba Otherwise, "If the inspectors are not" permitted to visit suspect sites, or mon!

■ Iraq Prepares for Possible Strike Mr. Saddam was smiling as he led at the led cabinet meeting Wednesday to discuss measures to confront a possible U.S.

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Strike ELECTRICITY PARTNERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE: THE BUENOS AIRES DEBATE

FINANCE FORUM REPORT

SPONSORED PAGE

THE GREEN BOTTOM LINE: REDUCING COSTS OF GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Delegates to the recent climate change meeting looked at the economics of emissions reduction.

n Nov. 3; the international forum "Climate Change and 2010, Japanese electric power companies plan to build an additional 15 light water reactor units. South Korea plans to additional 15 light water reactor units. Global Financial Community" was held during the add 12 nuclear reactor units over the next 16 years, for a total Fourth Session of the UN Framework Convention on Cliof 28. mate Change Conference of Parties in Buenos Aires. The goal of the forum was to look at the issue of climate change from a broad perspective that goes beyond environmental issues alone and to provide a voice for the financial comallocation decisions made by both governments and private

The forum, sponsored by Electricité de France (EDF), Tokyo Electric Power Co. (TEPCO) and Kansai Electric Power Co., was chaired by Branko Terzic, formerly a U.S. federal regulator, consultant to Arthur Andersen International and utility chief executive officer. The panelists were Leonard S. Hyman, senior industry adviser at Salomon Smith Barney; Katsushko Suetsugu, secretary-general of the Asiapower station. It is not dependent upon the variability of Pacific Energy Forum; Steven M. Fettar, managing director commodity prices, as are fossil fuel-fired installations... As of Fitch IBCA's Global Power Group; John F. Beatty, Richard Wilson, professor of physics of Harvard University, Richard Wilson, professor of physics of Harvard University, and fossil fuelmanaging director of New Harbor Inc.; Teruaki Masumoto, describes, nuclear power is an effective non-fossil-fuel Parctor and general manager, corporate communications source which has been cheap and could again be cheaper if an environment, TEPCO; Jean-Pierre Bourdier, chairman opposition were reduced." of the Unipede-Eurelectric Climate Change Working Group; and François Ailleret, vice chairman of EDF and president of EDF International SA.

Defining the issue

Mr. Hyman identified the crucial question as, "Can we A trading model design a taxation or trading program that would help to Steven Fetter of Fitch IBCA's Global Power Group spoke reduce CO₂ emissions in an economic manner without about the structuring of an effective emissions trading system resorting to command and control?" Pointing to various as it relates to the interests and involvement of investors. He studies that differ on the costs of implementing the Kyoto enumerated the characteristics such a system should have. Protocol, he said, "In other words, preventing the accu- First, that it should provide "broad and flexible options in mulation of CO, in the atmosphere will cost money, but not which markets determine the return on investment for inpreventing it will cost money as well."

compliance can be verified; making sure that trading experts, and not bureaucracies, are handling the trading; and ensuring that those who are responsible for CO2 emissions "directly benefit or lose from their ongoing and future activities."

Mr. Hyman said that while he thought a trading program could be designed that would encourage emissions reductions and that technical changes to reduce emissions can be made "without derailing the economy," a framework is a potentially enormous trading permit market, which Stephen political restraints. Peck and Thomas Teisberg have estimated will be worth \$13

emissions, Mr. Hyman said that although U.S. public opinion how that investor plays the market." currently runs against them, "I think CO2 reduction policies like efficient small combus-

tion turbines and fuel cells. While Mr. Hyman did not make any predictions regarding the costs or financial consequences of global climate change mitigation, he said: "Energy producers that utila lot of CO2-producing fuels and the resource companies that produce them are going to lose out unless they find a way to modify their fuel or combustion processes or their waste-disposal policies. I think with the right frame of action, they might even succeed in reshaping themselves for a less carbonintensive future." -

Asian prospects

Mr. Suetsugu spoke about global warming and the enetgy outlook in Asia. He pointed out that "the eco-

primary energy demand is still expected to increase by 41 so that investors can count on the rules' staying consistent percent between 1995 and 2010 in the Asia-Pacific Eco- he went on. nomic Cooperation countries, according to the projections of the Asia Pacific Energy Research Center, based on a scenario presuming the continuance of the Asian economic crisis for a few years, followed by recovery.

ste Future Borldli A more pessimistic scenario that envisions a protracted economic crisis in Asia still shows demand growing by 34 percent during the period. An "environmentally friendly scenario" sees demand growing by only 26 percent, with energy savings accounting for the difference, and a lowering of CO₂ emissions by 14 percent in comparison with the first

"Coal will remain the dominant energy source for electricity generation," said Mr. Suetsugu, "and will contribute 56 percent of the increase in fuel consumption" in the APEC countries, while gas consumption is predicted to more than double, and nuclear will increase by 21 percent, mostly in China and East Asia. The projected higher fossil fuel con-samption means high emissions of CO, which would increase by 42 percent in the period up to 2010 in the first scenario, but by only 22 percent in the environmentally

friendly scenario. In the APEC region, a focused trend is to seek the best energy mix in order to reduce CO2 emissions," said Mr. Siretsuga. He pointed to the case of Japan, which is seeking to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol by conserving energy and changing its primary energy mix, with an increase in the proportional rate of nuclear power generation from 12.3 percent in 1996 to 17.4 percent in 2010. Between now The state of the s

"ELECTRICITY PARTNERS AND CLIMATE CHANGE: THE BUENOS AIRES DEBATE" was produced in its entirety by the Advertising Department of the International Herald Tribune it was sponsored by Electricité de France, Kansai Electric Power Co., Inc. and Tokyo Electric Power Co., Inc. Warren: Heidi Ellison in Paris. PHOTOGRAPHER: Norbeno Yaveroski. PROGRAM DIRECTOR: Bill Mahder.

"A key element of the Kyoto Protocol," Mr. Suetsugu continued, "is the initiatives undertaken by the developed nations to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and the provision of flexibility mechanisms. Through global cooperation, these munity in the development of policies affecting resource mechanisms should benefit both developed and developing economies by achieving economic growth and reduced greenhouse gas emissions. These mechanisms could have a profound impact on the future power generation mix in the Asia-Pacific region.

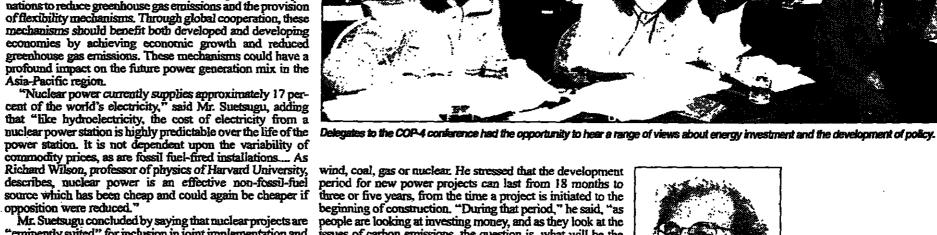
"Nuclear power currently supplies approximately 17 percent of the world's electricity," said Mr. Suetsugu, adding that "like hydroelectricity, the cost of electricity from a

Mr. Suetsugu concluded by saying that nuclear projects are "eminently suited" for inclusion in joint implementation and clean development mechanism projects provided for by the Kyoto Protocol.

vestors," as opposed to a system based on social and political of the carbon emissions weren't taken into account by the Looking at the problem from a business perspective, he conceptions of equity. Although he admitted that there were investors." identified three concerns about trading mechanisms: how rational arguments for the latter type of system, he added that "most investors don't extend their funds to effectuate social reform.... They seek the best return, balanced against the amount of risk that they're willing to take." He stated that it is the role of the government, rather than the private investor, to emphasize social policy over market economics.

trillion by the year 2050, that have they don't determine whether someone's a good person of a energy contributes to less emission of CO₂. We might say that On the subject of nuclear plants, which produce no CO₂ bad person," he said. "It's all based on the investment and CO₂ has been the industrial waste with maybe the most

He continued, "We need workable compliance and encan make a very, very significant impact on the valuation of forcement mechanisms." He suggested that an international hundred years following the industrial Revolution and that nuclear facilities. I think it can turn a lot of ugly ducklings into entity, perhaps one under the United Nations umbrella, could petroleum then took over the leading role, with natural gas



issues of carbon emissions, the question is, what will be the cost of those carbon emissions?" He added that not only will investors need to know the cost of a ton of carbon emissions today, but also in five years' time, making necessary a futures market, which would allow them to know at the time of investment and at the beginning of construction what the actual cost would be.

"For compliance purposes," he said, "it's also important because when people are actually taking those costs and putting them into those projects, you may well have projects undertaken that would not have been undertaken if the costs

The arithmetic

Leonard S. Hyman, senior industry adviser at

Second, investors are going to have to put up

"Third, investors are going to reacquaint them-

Fourth, more capital is going to flow into

"Fifth, a new market will develop for pollution

"As an Investor, I would much rather invest

with the companies and people who go for the

opportunities as opposed to those who complain

decentralized solutions, including renewable re-

sources and energy efficiency devices, if the

funds to replace generating plant -- old plant --

Salomon Smith Barney, on the future of energy

of incremental demand.

selves with nuclear power.

market sends the right signals.

trading and the control industry.

about the problems. "

more efficient.

Teruaki Masumoto of TEPCO spoke on what he called fundamental issues. "I think it is necessary to emphasize," he said, "the role of nuclear in mitigating CO₂ emissions." He cited statistics showing that the total production of energy in He added, "A market-based system is necessary in emis- France and Japan from nuclear power generation in 1996 was sions trading. It should be run by those most experienced with about 180 million tons of oil equivalent, with 103 million the operations of markets," such as the New York Mercantile tons for France and 77 million tons for Japan. This is receded to accomplish these goals. He quoted Peter Drucker's

Exchange or the Chicago Board of Trade or their overseas

"roughly equivalent to the total amount of primary energy consumption in three countries, Argentina, Brazil and not by solving problems," and pointed to the opportunities of accounting of emissions trading as it goes on," free from Chile," he said. "This is typical of nuclear energy's conolitical restraints.

"Markets don't discriminate on race, religion of creed."

He continued: "I'd like to emphasize that more nuclear

serious impact since the industrial Revolution.

He pointed out that coal supported society for the first

and nuclear energy playing an increasingly important role in recent times. "Each energy source seems to have its own particular role at different times," he said. "With this idea in mind, I hope that "First, gas suppliers are going to have to raise a lot of capital. They're going to have to meet a lot today, nuclear generation is assuming a new role for the age because it is an effective means of coping with global and they're going to put up new plants that are far

warming."
Mr. Masumoto continued: "We are living in an age of umprecedented abundance and diversity of energy. which mankind has never experienced before." He mentioned that Japan has no domestic resources outside of its industrial technologies. "Saving energy, technology and nuclear power generation technology are the most practical and reliable sources of energy in the future," he said, adding that the further

development of nuclear energy requires social acceptance and the demonstration of its effectiveness as an alternative to fossil fuels.

Open questions Moderator Branko Terzic then asked the panel: "Can the

financial markets sustain and support not only emissions trading, but possibly also another look at nuclear technology?" Mr. Hyman said: "Nuclear fits in only if it meets the economic criteria. I should add that I and my colleagues were probably responsible for killing more nuclear power projects than anybody in this room, for the simple reason that we didn't want to put up the money for them because they were very poor economic projects. I think at the same time that if you come up with a decent project that meets the various criteria and is at least as cheap, if not cheaper, than the alternatives, I think you're going to raise money.

Mr. Fetter answered the same question by saying, "Nuclear clearly has a role to play in limiting future emissions of CO2. In the United States, we have not been as successful as some of our colleagues on the panel, and I don't see a new round of nuclear construction for many years, at least until the waste issue is resolved in the United States - and a more streamlined process of reactor design review and approval. But I do see that day somewhere down the road."

In response to a question from the audience concerning the developing world, Mr. Ailleret of EDF International answered: "I think it's a scandal that at the end of the 20th century, almost 35 percent of the citizens of our planet are without electricity.... I think that a solution could be found with international cooperation. Poor countries have a potential increase in their electricity consumption that is very high, but that is only a potential increase because they have no capital, no technology. Rich countries have a lack of increase in our economies, and this is a reason for a high level of unemployment. International cooperation could help to increase economic activity in rich countries, which obliges them to bring capital and technologies to poor countries."

In response to a question about high-level waste, Mr. Boundier noted "Nuclear waste is not the real problem," because the quantities are small and are carefully controlled and because the technical solutions exist to deal with them. "We have to make our best effort to convince the public that



Leonard S. Hyman, senior industry adviser at Salomon



Katsushilo Suetsuou secretary-general of the Asia-Pacific Energy Forum.



Steven M. Fetter, manag director of Fitch IBCA's Global Power Group.



John F. Beatty, menaging director of New Harbor Inc.



Teruaki Masumoto, director and general manager, corporate communications and



Branko Terzic, formerly a U.S. federal regulator, consultant lo Arthur Andersen international and utility chief executive



François Ailleret, vice chairmen of EDF and president of EDF

International SA.



lean-Pierre Bourdier, chairman



Climate Change Working



Panelists provided some figures for the emissions reduction equation.

notes downturn in Asia has slowed the rate of growth in energy demand," but that total litigation. "It has to be a system with unquestioned integrity

Mr. Fetter ended his talk by saying, "The bottom line is that global solutions call for a broad array of options. Developing countries say they don't want greenhouse gas solutions to snuff out the potential for future economic development within their regions or countries. The United States and other developed countries respond: 'We do not want to undo our past economic development on a goingalone basis to work to solve global warming problems." He noted that one of the things that U.S. President Bill Clinton and the U.S. Congress agree on is that "there has to be a contribution to sacrifice from the developing world." Mr. Fetter concluded by saying that the developing world "will have to participate."

New plant development

The next speaker, John Beatty, has recently been involved in the sale and restructuring of the U.S. electric utility sector. He spoke about the development and repowering of power plants worldwide. "As we look at Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries or the developing world," he said, "the question is, how do you most effectively translate the costs of CO2 emissions into investors' perceptions?"

He said that there are a variety of estimates of the amount of additional capital required over the next ten to 20 years for electric power generation, all of them in the trillions of dollars. "In that environment, what you want most of all is to make sure that CO2 is considered in making those investments...and to trade them off against other opportunities available for them for investment in the sector. To do that effectively, there has to be a clear and ascertainable price for emitting carbon dioxide...a price you can look up in any newspaper. This allows investors to say, given the cost of emitting that amount of carbon, whether those particular facilities either have to be changed or are simply not economically viable given the cost of those carbon emis-

Mr. Beatty added that explicit costs are important to both developing and OECD countries when they are considering development of any sort of new energy project, whether nuclear wastes are under control," he said.

ALT /Commentary

Now, You Can Take It With You

Tiny Videodisk Player Makes Cinema Portable

> By John Burgess Washington Post Service

TASHINGTON — Here is the first thing I learned about the sized video unit that plays feature-length movies anywhere: You never watch it alone. Flip it on, and people drop what

they are doing to come and gawk.

How did they make the picture so sharp? What does this thing weigh? The questions keep coming. My kids were so impressed that one of them declared I had the best job in the world because I got to try out things like this.

About every five years, the elec-tronics industry comes out with something that simply dazzles on first en-counter. The first cellular phones did that, as did the first laptop computers and videocassette recorders. Now the

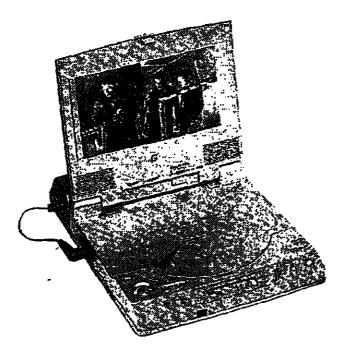
PalmTheater joins this select group.
The PalmTheater, made by Panasonic — part of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. - is about the size of a big hardback novel. Flip open the top, and you find a screen. Pop in a digital videodisk, and suddenly you are watching a movie, wherever you happen to be - PalmTheater is battery-powered.

The screen is bright, sharp and good at handling motion. Colors are true to life. The unit uses the flat-screen technology found in high-quality laptop computers. You get stereo sound of a sort, from tiny speakers on both sides

UT. TRUTH be told, the thrill put out there to attract attention." Bull, IKUIN be took, and the tends to evaporate in about five minutes. Partly it is because of the price - about \$1,300 for now. Partly it is because consumers have become truly hard to impress for long. But perhaps the biggest reason is that this little wonder seems mainly a toy there is no discernible mass craving that it seems to satisfy.

In my case, the long-distance car trip magically quiet for a couple of hours.

But some electronic products have a until Sony Corp. invented the Walk- airport lounge man. Nor were people demanding to were soldered together. Panasonic is it can do its thing at a lower price than at burgessj@washpost.com.



The Palm Theater: a sharp picture and stereo sound, but no popcorn.

hoping for this kind of phenomenon something that does many things. It is with the PalmTheater. "It has, we feel, as easy to use as an audio CD player. with the PalmTheater. "It has, we feel, tapped into a new product category," said Rusty Osterstock, assistant general manager for Panasonic DVD, or One hits the power switch, presses in a disk and hits "play."

It is the first product of its kind, and understandably it has a number of andigital videodisk, products. "Connoying deficiencies. It's too bad the image couldn't be a little bigger, and

sumers have never really had an opportunity to take movies with them. For that to happen, though, prices will have to come down sharply. The people buying them now tend to have high incomes, \$60,000 a year and above, and are generally videophiles. Often there is a home theater in the den. They travel a lot, play the things in the car, in airplanes. Mr. Osterstock would not say how many had actually been second images so fast that it is easy sold, saying only that they had been overshoot the sequence one wants.

'extremely successful.' Clearly, though, the numbers are small. "This is not a mass-produced item," said Bob Gerson, editor of Twice, a magazine about consumer electronics. "It's one of those things

Part of what electronics companies want attention for is the new video format that PalmTheater uses. A DVD looks just like an audio compact disk, but it can hold a full movie.

Introduced last year, DVD remains very much an infant technology, accounting for perhaps 1 percent of the home-video market. Mr. Gerson estimates that 700,000 U.S. households have bought DVD players, which nor-soundtracks, for instance. It is light. with the family was about the only use I have bought DVD players, which norcould think of - the back seat would be mally are about the size of a VCR and hook into televisious.

way of creating markets that did not DVD drives in them (the disks can also exist. There was no clamor from con- carry computer software), and these sumers for a device that would let you days one can occasionally see people knows, that day may come sooner than listen to music while jogging - that is, watching movies on their computers in anyone expects.

The PalmTheater, however, is specompute at home when the first PCs cialized. Like many dedicated devices. The Washington Post, can be e-mailed

· Offvetti's Chiefs Bets on a Bright Future.

Nov. 7-6 • Firm Finds Brokers Lack Presence in

Cyberspace, Nov. 9
Pans to Supply its 90,000 Trees With

India Breaks Monopoly on Web Access,

Computers Give Biotech a Boost

Virtual 'Patients' Reduce Need for Animal and Human Guinea Pigs

By Andrew Pollack New York Times Service

TEW YORK - Medical researchers have long done experiments either in vivo — on living organisms — or in vivo — in glass or test tubes. Now they are starting to work

in silico, or in computers.
In a marriage of biotech and high tech, computers are beginning to transform the way drugs are developed, from the earliest stage of drug discovery to the late stage of testing the drugs in people.

Computers are cataloging and analyzing the large amounts of data being discovered about human genes. They are being used to "virtually screen" hundreds of thousands of compounds to identify those that may become drug candidates. And in some cases, drugs are being tested on virtual organs or

virtual patients.

Conducting such dry runs in computers can reduce the need for animal and human guinea pigs, just as General Motors Corp. no longer needs to destroy so many cars in crash tests because it hones its designs and simulates crashes

on the computer first. "The aerospace, automotive and computer industries have used modeling and simulation for many years, whereas drug development has remained pretty empirical," said Dr. Carl C. Peck, director of the Center for Drug Development Science at Georgetown University Medical Center. "We're playing catch-up."

The growing use of computers has given rise to a plethora of new bio-technology companies that do not both-er with petri dishes but instead merely sell data and software to drug compa-nies, which are suddenly finding computer science to be almost as important to them as life science.

"I don't think I've ever seen an industry whose need is so great," said John Couch, chief executive of Pangea Systems, a startup company in Oakland, California, that sells software for storing and analyzing genes and otherwise managing pharmaceutical information. This field has been dubbed bioinformatics.

THE DRUG companies hope that computers will cut the average of 15 years and \$500 million it now takes to develop a drug, according to the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America, a trade group for major American drug companies.

But the spread of computers also reflects increased knowledge about biological systems, which allows more

Drug discovery was once largely a process of trial and error, but scientists are increasingly relying on information provided by genes, which hold the blueprints of life. And genes are essentially a code, making biology much more akin to information science.

'I think biology is about to go through a phase transition, to be com-

putationally driven, more like the hard sciences." said Bernhard Palsson, a professor of bioengineering and medicine at the University of California at San Diego. He is starting a company, Genomatica, to commercialize computer models of betterial matabalism that can models of bacterial metabolism that can predict fairly reliably whether a given strain will thrive in a particular growth

The human genetic code, now being unraveled by the Human Genome Project, comprises 3 billion chemical letters. either A, C, G or T, with no spaces or punctuation marks between them. That is far more than the human mind can

grasp.
"We're awash in data, but we're starving for knowledge," said Dr. Joe

Computers are screening hundreds of thousands of compounds to identify those that may become drug candidates.

Villafranca, vice president of drug dis-covery at Bristol-Myers Squibb Co. "Every aspect of drug discovery in-volves what we're loosely calling information technology. We can no longer rely on a person's individual storehouse of knowledge and experience."

For example, when scientists at Eli Lilly & Co. wanted to find the function of a particular DNA sequence they and scientists at another company had dis-covered, the searched databases and found the sequence was similar to a fruitfly gene whose function was already known. With that clue, the company decided the gene would be useful as the basis of a drug discovery program.
Using this kind of bio-informatics ap-

proach, Lilly has also developed artificial-intelligence software that scans the genetic databases looking for the telitale sequences found in genes that code for

proteins that could be used as drugs.
"It's kind of an intelligent fishing expedition," said Thomas Burnol, executive director of research technol-

ogies and proteins. But genetic analysis is just the first step in developing drugs. Genes contain the instructions for producing proteins, which actually perform the functions in a cell. In some cases, a protein itself can be used as a drug, as in the case of insulin. But in most cases, the drug company looks for a compound that will bind to a protein and either activate it or

In the past, this was usually done by throwing thousands of compounds at the target protein to see if any of them would stick. But some companies say this screening can be done faster and cheaper on a computer

'We can screen 50 million compounds inside the computer within a bution of age, weight, gender, disease day, basically," said Ed Maggio, pres- severity and so on.

ident of Structural Bioinformatics, a startup company in San Diego. Only the best 200 or so compounds shown by the

computer must then be tested.

Even after a drug candidate is found, years of work remain. The candidate still must be tested in animals and people to make sure it is safe and effective.
Computers are just starting to be applied

computers are just starting to be applied to this latter-stage drug development in simulations of organs or of diseases. Such modeling activities are part of what is known as computational biology, or the newly coined "in silico" biology, Physiome Sciences of Princeton, New Physiome Physiome Physiometry P Physiome Sciences of Princeton, New Jersey, has developed computer models of human and animal hearts. Entelos Inc., in Menlo Park, California, has computer models of diseases such as asthma and AIDS. Using such models, scientists ask "what if" questions, such as, "If a drug were to block this protein, what would be the effect on the disease?" For example, Andrew McCulloch, a

For example, Andrew McCulloch, a professor of bioengineering at the University of California at San Diego, is using a heart model to help design pacemakers, to interpret medical imaging data and to predict whether particular patients will benefit from a new type of heart surgery being done at the Cleveland Clinic.

Such models are only as good as the information that goes into them.

'I wouldn't contend it will be complete in the next 20 years, but it's a wonderful thinking tool," said-Jange Bassingthwaighte, professor of bioengineering at the University of Wash-

LINICAL trials are becoming extremely complex and time-consuming in part because the U.S. Food and Drug Administration is asking for more detailed data. Drugs brought before the agency in 1994 and 1995 required an average of 68 clinical trials on 4,237 patients, according to the pharmaceutical trade association, two to times times the number of trials and patients required in the early 1980s.

Avoiding trials that produce equiv-

ocal answers thus can save time and money. Computer simulations "will never be a substitute for doing clinical trials," said Keith Muir, a scientist at the American arm of Glazo Wellcome PLC, the giant British drug company. "But we may be able to do fewer clinical trials and more effective clinical trials."

Simulating a clinical trial requires some data about how quickly the drug is absorbed into the bloodstream, how long it remains there and where in the body it goes, as well as information

These data often come from earlier phases of clinical trials, or from animal studies or from data on similar drugs. Using this computer model, the contpany can run clinical trials on "virtual patients" who match the expected real patient population in terms of distri-

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TECHNOLOGY INDEX

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S&P Tech Composite	988.95	+5.40	+41.29
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Morgan Stanley Eurotec	503.49	- 5.34	+30.7
Asia			
Topix Electric	1,487.78	7.30	-9.5
Source: Morgan Stanley, Bloombe	erc News		

For technology articles from the past week, see TribTech on the IHT's World Wide Web site at http://www.iht.com. Articles include:

- Net Traffic in Asia: Where Every Line is a
- Detour, Nov. 5 Building a Robot? Try It With Legos, Nov. 5
- Is Limux Microsoff's New Target?, Nov. 5 Ruling Sets New Curbs On Telekom, Nov. 6 Microsoft Plans to Open Research Lab in
- Electronic Identity Papers, New 10 Samsung Plans Texas Expansion, New 10 To reach TribTech editors or to comment on IHT tech coverage, send e-mail to tribtech @ Int.com.

IRIDIUM'S WIDE HORIZONS: A full launch of the Iridium global satellite phone service in a big part of the globe will have to wait until December. Iridium, which took 11 years and \$5 billion to create, went live Nov. 2.

there are times when the screen has

difficulty displaying diagonal lines. The speakers are tinny (Mr. Osterstock

conceded that more work was war-

ranted here). To get acceptable sound,

one needs earphones.

I found the fast-forward function

awkward. It races ahead, flashing split-second images so fast that it is easy to

PANASONIC claims a two-hour battery life. That seems to me too

short for a device meant to play

things that routinely run that length or

longer. That means you'd do well to

shell out \$199 for a second battery

(most buyers do), so the unit does not

die in the airplane in the last 10 minutes

But darn it, it is hard to find too much

wrong with this product. One can hook

it up to a television for a bigger picture

The player and screen weigh just over 2

pounds (I kilogram), and the battery is

But \$1,300? Not for our house -

John Burgess, technology editor at

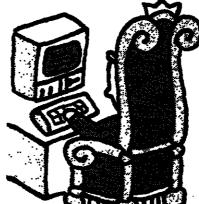
though I could see paying \$200. Who

of the film.

It will allow people to make and receive calls from any place on the planet, but it has been delayed because it will not get a certificate for Iridium phones from the Russian Telecommunications Committee for Russia, Georgia. Kazakhstan, Moldova, Uzbekistan and the Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania until next month.

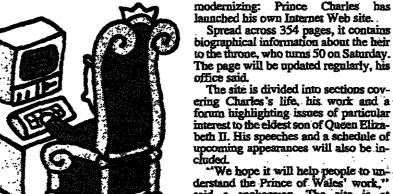
IMMOBILE IN INDONESIA: As Indonesians struggle with their first recession in three decades, many are giving up their mobile phones. PT Telkom, onesia's domestic phone monopoly, said this week that the total number of cellular subscribers in Indonesia plunged 27 percent from a year earlier to 762,602 as of Sept. 30.

In addition, a total of 201,201 land- More proof that Britain's monarchy is



line subscribers disconnected their regular service in the first nine months of

PRINCE OF CYBERSPACE:



BRIEFLY

"We hope it will help people to un-derstand the Prince of Wales' work," said a spokesman. The site is at www.princeofwaies.gov.uk.

BEER BARREL BEEPER: Philips Semiconductors says it has developed a high-tech security device aimed at cut-ting the number of beer barrels lost or

It said the identification device is tamper-proof and contains a transponder allowing the barrels to be traced.



The brewing industry loses 300,000 empty barrels a year, at a total cost of some £15 million (\$24.9 million).

The identification device, under name HiTag, will shortly be fitted to the barrels of Scottish & Newcastle Breweries PLC's Scottish Courage. (AFX)

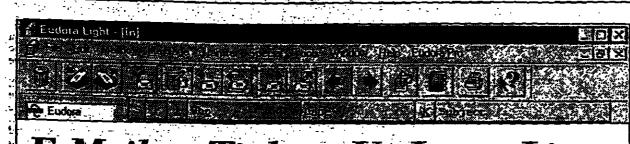
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Let's build a smarter world



BUSINESS/FINANCE



E-Mailers Tighten Up Loose Lips

Companies, Citing Legal Concerns, Curb Electronic Messages

By Amy Harmon

NEW YORK - Employees at Amazon.com Inc., the popular on-line bookseller, recently received a directive from senior management that struck some as out of character in a company that had sprouted from the Internet's free-for-all culture.

As part of an event that the Scattlebased company designated "Sweep and Keep," employees were instructed to purge, among other things, elec-tronic-mail messages that were no longer required for business or not subject to legal-records requirements. Free case latte would be dispensed in the cafeteria to those who complied immediately, the directive said.

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This Amazon "document retention" policy, which requires employees to expunge electronic files regularly, was followed a few weeks later with guidelines for "document creation."

"Quite simply put, there are some communications that should not be expressed in written form," the second memo stated. "Sorry, no lattes

Never mind monopoly power in the marketplace; the real lesson corporate America is taking from the Microsoft amitrust trial is that old e-mail can be a minefield of legal liability, not to mention a source of public embarrassment.

In the high-profile court battle between the Justice Department and Mi-crosoft Corp., e-mail has emerged as the star witness - a fact that appears to be giving pause to corporate executives accustomed to clicking

"send" without a second thought.
"I love e-mail," said Jeff Bezos,
the founder and chief executive of
Amazon. "I think it is changing the world. The problem is, somebody can take it out of context and use it against you, and we have to guard against

--- Amazon, like many other companies,

had embraced e-mail as the preferred mail from both companies.

way to communicate about business

As a result, the very attraction to the companies of the companies.

As a result, the very attraction to the companies of the companies of the companies. putatively private, it allows the lowliest employee to discourse with the most exalted. And it provokes spontaneous, if not always eloquent, brainstorming among colleagues who might otherwise keep their thoughts to themselves.

Now Amazon is among the growing

There are some communications that should not be expressed in written form.'

ranks of companies that are imposing new restrictions on e-mail. This backlash underscores a paradox of the information age: While instantaneous electronic communication often helps increase productivity and innovation, the privacy of workplace correspondence and accountability for what is written are growing concerns

for many employers. The concern is fueled by the fact that in legal disputes, e-mail is increasingly ng treated as the ultimate window into the true thoughts of executives and the inner workings of an enterprise.

In the Microsoft trial, for example, the company's chairman, Bill Gates in a deposition flatly contradicted his own e-mail statements; and James Barksdale, chief executive of Netscape Com-munications Corp., in an e-mail to Steve Case, chairman of America Online Inc., referred to Mr. Case as "Franklin D." and himself as "Joseph Stalin" — likening their common war against Microsoft to the U.S.-Soviet World War II alliance against Nazi Germany.

Likewise, in Sun Microsystems Inc.'s lawsuit against Microsoft over the Java programming language, a federal court in San Jose, California, has seen a great deal of embarrassing e-

As a result, the very attributes that have made e-mail so popular -- chief among them its tendency to induce off-the-cuff candor - are driving managers to conclude that its use must

policies have been primarily designed for disk-space management," said Jim Browning, a senior research analyst at Gartner Group, a consulting firm. "The new question is, how quickly should e-mail be deleted to prevent it from becoming a danger to the organization?"

be reined in, its tracks dusted over.

Mr. Browning said anxious calls from clients had been rising in tandem with headlines about the Microsoft trial. This month, he said, a client called to ask about something he characterized as an "e-mail shredder." Another wanted a "Mission Impossible" type of e-mail product that would destroy the message after it was read. "That option doesn't exist today," Mr. Browning said.

But such anxiety is understandable. E-mail that someone thinks has been erased often still exists somewhere, perhaps on the computer hard drive of one or more recipients or of someone to whom it was forwarded.

People often do not realize they have set their software to leave e-mail on the server, the computer that acts as an electronic post office. And erased files can sometimes be reconstructed with special software that reassembles discarded data from the digital ghosts left behind on hard drives.

policies that help employees understand what a company considers appropriate business language.
For example, said Joyce Graff,
Gartner research director for the electronic workplace: "You talk about 'fair competition'; you don't talk about 'slanghtering' them — no war-

Group recommends

See EMAIL, Page 18

Clinton Toughens Stance on Trade

Amid Industry Outcry, He Warns Against 'Flooding' of Steel Market

By David E. Sanger

WASHINGTON - President Bill Clinton has warned for the first time that the United States will not tolerate the "flooding of our markets" with lowcost goods from Asia and Russia, particularly steel, that are threatening jobs of American workers.

The president's statement Tuesday came days after a White House meeting of top executives of steel companies and the United Streelworkers of America, which helped get out the vote for Democrats last week, playing a pivotal role with other unions in the party's success in midterm elections.

After the meeting, which included Mr. Clinton, Vice President Al Gore and top cabinet officials, Mr. Clinton's aides said the White House would not grant the unions' demand to cut off imports of steel that apparently are being dumped in the American markets.

But on Tuesday, the president warned that other nations had to "play by the rules," appearing to signal that Washington would press nations to restrict their exports to the United States.

The remarks, which came in an address to the President's Export Council,

an advisory group, create an apparent conflict in U.S. policy, which until now has indirectly encouraged economically troubled countries to export their

But with the United States as the strongest and most open economy. Japan in deep recession and Europe still closed to many goods, most of those imports have come here, creating a political problem the White House must

How to deal with the flood of imports, and the soaring trade deficit they are creating, has touched off a significant debate within Mr. Clinton's administration. Treasury Secretary Robert Rubin, who has led the effort to design rescue packages for Asian nations, Russia and Latin America, has urged Mr. Clinton to be cautious in limiting the ability of those nations to export goods to the United States, their main source of hard currency now.

Any effort to cut off the U.S. market, Mr. Rubin said Tuesday in a sharp exchange with George Becker, president of the Steelworkers union, could have consequences that are adverse to workers in other industries and consumers" who have benefited from low-

Mr. Rubin also has cautioned that any move by the United States to shut off its markets could be taken as a signal by other nations that they are free to do the same. "We don't want to encourage greater protectionism abroad," he told

Mr. Becker during the meeting.

But Commerce Secretary William
Daley, as well as the U.S. trade representative, Charlene Barshefsky, and the president's political advisers have all urged more aggressive action, noting that layoffs had already begun in the steel industry and warning that they could spread elsewhere.

On Friday, Mr. Gore, who is increasingly attentive to the demands of both business and labor unions, warned a group of European executives that "the United States cannot be the importer of only resort" for the world's ailing nations. The phrase has since been repeated by others in the administration.

Mr. Daley has, characteristically, been blunter. Noting that imports of Japanese-made hot-rolled steel, used for construction products, had increased fivefold this year, Mr. Daley said last week "we cannot sustain these rates."

He added: "We alone cannot absorb

See TRADE, Page 14

EU to Turn to WTO to Fight U.S. Threat

By Barry James

BRUSSELS — The European Comnission said Wednesday that it would take its case against the United States to the World Trade Organization on Nov. 25 unless Washington withdrew a threat to impose punitive tariffs on hundreds of

millions of dollars of European exports.

The United States said Tuesday that it would penalize a long list of European products because of what it sees as a discriminatory policy against American-

owned banana growers and distributors. The penalties, which would double the price of the European products on the U.S. market, will go into force Feb. 1 unless the European Union changes its banana import policies, which favor producers in former European dependencies, mainly in the Caribbean.

The president of the commission Jacques Santer, wrote to President Bill Clinton, appealing to him to prevent the dispute from escalating further.
"Pursuing action of this sort against

the European Union, which is the United States' biggest and most open trading partner, would be a grave political misjudgment," Mr. Santer said. Washington said it was threatening

sanctions because the banana import regulations did not comply with a WTO ruling in America's favor. The EU argues that it revised those regulations to meet WTO requirements and that if it disagrees, the United States should appeal before the trade body rather than take unilateral - and, the commission

A WTO appeal could drag on for as long as 18 months. If a dispute panel finds a member in breach of the rules, as was the case with the EU, sanctions can be imposed with the concurrence of all other members, but not by just one

But the dispute-settlement system does not address cases where an offender

claims to have implemented panel findings and the complainant says it has not. But envoys said Washington was undermining the system by acting uni-laterally. The WTO chief, Renato Ruggiero, called the dispute a test case for the organization and appealed to both sides to settle it.

For the moment, the commission is not talking of reprisals, although a spokesman said the proposed U.S. sanctions would affect more than \$1.6 billion in European exports, causing "widespread damage across the whole EU economy." The spokesman called the list of targeted products "completely arbitrary. The U.S. trade representative's office

said it would announce Dec. 15 which items on the list it would earmark for

Mr. Santer said he could not overstate the political importance of the problem for the commission and EU member

ECONOMIC SCENE

Spending Their Way Back to Health

In Philippines, as in Much of Asia, Hope Now Focuses on Spurring Demand

By Philip Bowning

ANILA - Asian routes to salvation from crisis are diverging. Singapore, a dirigiste city-state, has decided that times have changed fundamentally. so deep cuts are needed in wage costs in addition to the existing ones in asset prices. It announced plans Wednesday to make those cuts, and reduce pension contributions, as part of a campaign to make itself more competitive and revive irs shrinking aconomy. (Page 18) Once-freewheeling Hong Kong

asset-price props in place, it will bounce back without much need for cutting costs, ending monopolies or letting the market determine its currency value. As for larger economics, the inter-monal consensus is, moving, albeit belatedly, to the thesis that stimulating domestic demand should be given priority. Even the International Monetary Fund has been urging more stimulus on South

prefers to believe that with government

Korea and tolerating more in Thailand.

But the Philippines is showing just thow hard it can be for governments to change their mindsets. Antipathy toward budget deficits has become in-grained, resulting in reluctance to prime the pump. Yet fiscal policy may have imports, prices, employment and output to fall across the region.

The Philippines is in a much better position than most of its neighbors because its debt is relatively low. The economy may end the year with little or no shrinkage. Consumer demand has held up, thanks to the extra buying power, in terms of depreciated pesos, of the \$8 billion a year remitted from Filipinos overseas.

Led by agriculture, growth next year should recover to about 2 percent or 3 percent. But that is scarcely an exciting prospect when the labor force is growing 3 percent a year. The country ought to be able to do much better than that, and without relying on another increase in exports and remittances. This year, much of the strength in gross domestic product has come from a collapse in imports. The current account is in surplus for the first time in 25 years.

Most seriously, investment is in free fall. The private sector is still licking its wounds from having overinvested in the wrong things, especially real estate, and borrowed too many appreciated dollars. The banks are facing rising nonper-forming loans and are reluctant to lend. As a result, interest rates are continuing to fall, and loan growth has collapsed. By most measures, there has been near zero growth in credit since Jan. 1. Public-sector investment is reeling

spending that were in effect ordered by the IMF — which has had the Philippines as a patient for two decades. The cuts fell on projects, not on the bureaucracy.

The government deficit this year is estimated at 50 billion pesos (\$1.23 billion), or 1.8 percent of GDP, mostly financed by foreign concessional flows. For next year, it is budgeted at even less. Finance Minister Edgardo Espiritu recently permitted a small increase in 1999 outlays, but even now he is expecting a deficit of barely 1 percent of GDP. It would be "very risky" to go much higher, he said.

Some caution may be justifiable. History shows the Philippines to have a tendency to fiscal irresponsibility: It is still paying for Marcos era debts.

Nevertheless, its government shows signs of trying too hard to look "re-sponsible" to bankers and the IMF, rather than use fiscal means to stimulate short-term demand and address the appalling infrastructure problems the na-

Infrastructural deficiencies are a major cause of the Philippines' abysmal longterm performance. Spending cuts now threaten to perpetuate that failure just when the Philippines looked capable of moving into a virtuous cycle as a result of

policy reforms and foreign investment.
What seems to be needed here — and elsewhere --- is official self-confidence

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Very briefly:

Medica City : Boise

Buenos Aires Merval

• Compaq Computer Corp. unveiled plans to sell its personal computers directly to customers, copying the technique of Dell Computer Corp. in a bid to fend off its rival.

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• Continental AG, the world's largest tiremaker, bought the tire business of Grupo Carso SA of Mexico. It did not give the acquisition cost. The German firm follows General Motors Corp. and Volkswagen AG into Mexico, where output of cars and light trucks is set to grow 10 percent this year.

• Mobil Corp. will cut \$500 million in costs over the next few years, trim its 1999 spending and eliminate an unspecified number of jobs because of the slump in world oil prices.

• Optimism about U.S. stocks rose to its highest level in 16 weeks as Wall Street stocks extended a rally last week. according to a newsletter poll of investment advisers.

 Callaway Golf Co. will cut 700 jobs by the end of the year as it restructures amid falling earnings and shrinking de-

Gates Predicts a Victory

BELLEVUE, Washington — The chairman of Microsoft

Corp., Bill Gates, lashed out Wednesday at the government's antifrust case against the software giant, saying it was being driven chiefly by the company's competitors. 'The more we see of the case, the more clear it is that there's

an effort here to advance the interests of a handful of competitors over the interests of the public and the economy," Mr.

Gates said at the company's annual shareholders meeting.

In fact, the administration had intheir production costs.

In fact, the administration had intheir production costs.

In fact, the administration had intheir production costs.

'There is certainly an effort now to to try to take pressure off the U.S. partment issued a ruling that allows to the main buyers of Asian partment issued a ruling that allows. Court and reshape antirust law for a new era of high technology. the complaints of the steel industry sia, Thailand and South Korea all goods," C. Fred Bergsten, director the showdown with Iraq over arms "As our witnesses come forward, you will see that the facts simply and unions to be heard on an ex- assume significantly increased ex- of the Institute for International inspections. Court and reshape antitrust law for a new era of high technology.

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Jan. 1, 1992 = 100	Level	Change	% change	year to dats % change
World Index	186.03	+ 1.35	+ 0.73	+ 8.09
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Asia/Pacific	87.8 6	+ 3.06	+ 3.61	8.55
Europe	213.97	+ 2.40	+ 1,13	+ 10.84
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S. America	92.21	— 0.74	0.80	39.60
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Capital goods	261.54	+ 2.25	+ 0.87	+ 26.61
Consumer goods	233.57	+ 0.92	+ 0.40	+ 11.37
Energy	192.77	+ 0.37	+ 0.19	1.12
Finance	125.36	÷ 1.79	+ 1.45	+ 1.95
Miscellaneous	172.64	+ 4.00	+ 2.37	+ 15.19
Raw Materials	167.20	+ 0.25	+ 0.15	— 0.02
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AMEX

Wednesday's 4 P.M. Close The 200 most traded stocks of the day, up to the closing on Wall Street.

'Profit Slowdown' Helps Drag Shares Down

NEW YORK - Stocks fell Wednesday as investors continued to take

profits from the recent market raily. The Dow Jones industrial average closed 40.16 points lower at 8,823.82, and the Standard & Poor's 500 index ended 7.29 points lower at 1,120.97. Declining issues outnumbered losing stocks by a 3-to-2 ratio on the New York Stock Exchange.

'We've come too far in the short run," said James Walline, a portfolio manager at the Lutheran Brother-hood. "We're in a profit slowdown, which is with us as we speak, so that leaves valuations reasonably high." Some investors also were moving to the sidelines to await the meeting

of the Federal Reserve Board's ratesetting committee Tuesday. Hopes that the U.S. central bank will cut

U.S. STOCKS

interest rates to stimulate a slowing economy have faded recently. A rally that pushed the Dow 18

percent higher last month "was built on the Fed easing," said John Niedenberger, a money manager with Advanced Investment Management LP. "Now there is a waitand-see approach."

Stocks also lacked direction from the Treasury bond market, where trading was halted for the Veterans' Day holiday.

"With bonds closed, it's directionless," said Ned Collins, head of sonal computer demand is positive,"

phase after a big ron-up."

Intel rose 61/2 to 103 11/16 after 37 9/16. the largest computer chipmaker in the world said its profit would ex-

Dell Computer rose 1% to 71 15/ 16, and Compaq Computer gained 1% to 341/2.

"Intel has boosted the entire com-

Optimism on Japan's Tax Plan Lifts Yen

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against the yen Wednesday on speculation that a tax cut and spending package to be unveiled Thursday by the governing Liberal Democratic Party would help the Japanese economy emerge from its worst recession of the postwar period.

The package is estimated to contain about 20 trillion yen (\$164.1 billion) of stimulative measures. In addition, legislators in Tokyo said Prime Minister Keizo Obuchi may discuss cutting the 5 percent national sales tax next week in talks with members of the opposition

The sales tax cut "would be overthe year, said Kathy Jones of Prudential Securities Inc. "But I don't know if the LDP is really there and economists have failed to spark a last-

The dollar also fell against European currencies, slipping to 1.6765 Deutsche marks from 1.6838 DM,

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

to 5.6268 French francs from 5.6467 francs and to 1.3823 Swiss francs from 1.3885 francs. The pound rose to \$1.6632 from

\$1.6590. second this year and seventh since Japan will probably keep interest

The dollar fell to 121.765 yen in 4 needs to do, they say, is fix the debt-P.M. trading from 122.365 yen burdened banking system and loosen regulations.

"You can put a lot of gas in the tank," said Stephen Jonathan, director of foreign-exchange sales at Merrill Lynch & Co., "but if you don't fix the motor, you ain't going anywhere. The gas is these constant injections of spending. But the mo-tor is the overregulated system."

Tokyo has forecast that the Japanese economy will contract by 1.8 reent in the year that ends March The Japanese stimulus plan, the 31. That means that the Bank of

ing recovery. What Japan really prospects for the Japanese yen.

trading at Daiwa Securities America. said Edgar Larsen, chief equity officer
"This is still part of a consolidation at Houston-based AIM Capital Management Inc. "That will give a shot in the arm to Dell and Compaq and phase after a big run-up.

But losses were tempered by strength in technology stocks and a companies in the capital-equipment group, like Applied Materials."

Applied Materials rose 1 15/16 to

The second of th

K-tel International rose 9 11/16 to 32%, adding to its 98 percent gain ceed analysts' expectations for the current quarter. Intel cited strong demand for personal computers. to include its on-line music and video service on Microsoft's Inter-

net shopping channel. CDnow, the leading on-line music retailer, rose 2% to 14%, and N2K, which also sells music online, rose 31/2 to 12 7/16.

Among the stocks that made their buts Wednesday, EarthWeb soured to 48 11/16 from its initial

public offering price of 14. The company distributes on-line information to technology professionals.

MONY Group rose to 28½, up 4½ from its listing price. The company is the parent of Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York.

Fox Entertainment Group was the most actively traded U.S. issue, rising to 241/2 from its initial price of 22½. News Corp. raised \$2.8 billion by selling 18 percent of its media and sports empire in the third-largest initial public offering ever. Yahoo! fell 11 9/16 to 165 despite a

prediction from the company's co-1992, should be enough to get the rates at record lows to encourage founder, Jerry Yang, that the U.S. economy moving, said Hiroshi Kalending. The target interbank market for Web-based advertising to, the head of the government's tax overnight loan rate is 0.25 percent.

Oracle rose 2 to 331/2 after offering to buy Concentra, a fellow software maker, for \$43 million, or \$7 a share. Concentra rose 3 5/16 to (Reuters. Bloomberg, AP).

Brazil Budget Is Less Austere Than Promised

New York Times Service RIO DE JANEIRO - The Brazilian government, which recently pledged to slash discretionary spending by \$7 billion in an urgent attempt to boost its economic credibility, has released new budget figures showing that the true reduction will run about half the promised

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amount. Total spending would actually increase next year. The original spending cuts.

announced two weeks ago, were part of an anxiously awaited program to raise government revenue next year by \$23.5 billion and represented Brazil's commitment to fiscal housecleaning and to shrinking its dangerously high budget

The package was crucial for Brazil to qualify for a backup loan from the International Monetary Fund and other sources, including the U.S. government.

It was also necessary to counter a \$30 billion hemorrhage from Brazil's foreign reserves, which have fallen to about \$42 billion.

With the IMF aid package expected to be announced within days, the revised 1999 budget sent to Congress on Monday suggests that Brazil may have overstated the level of actual government savings, and it raised questions about the true size of the government's ef-

TRADE: Amid Steel-Industry Outcry, Clinton Warns Against a Flood of Asian and Russian Imports

Continued from Page 13

all of Asia's imports. We will not be the dumping ground for troubled

"Just look at Japan's trade surplus with nations outside Asia. It is almost three and a half times as large as it was a year ago. This is a major source of instability. And such instability - caused by boatloads of cheap imports -- can lead to political unrest, as people fear for their

his speech Tuesday. The Commerce Department and the International for ruling on whether dumping is taking place and for imposing compensatory tariffs. Setting limits on imports would almost certainly violate trade agreements.

Until Tuesday, the president had not publicly discussed the problem and semiconductors are also comof rising imports from Asian or other troubled nations.

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Trade Commission share authority accords after detailed study of their economic assumptions.

But now, the political costs of those accords are becoming clear. The steel industry has been the first to scream, and the loudest, but makers of auto parts, machine tools plaining that imported goods are being sold in America at prices below

complaining about was only beginning. Only in recent months, he said, had the Asian countries hit hardest gear up their exports.

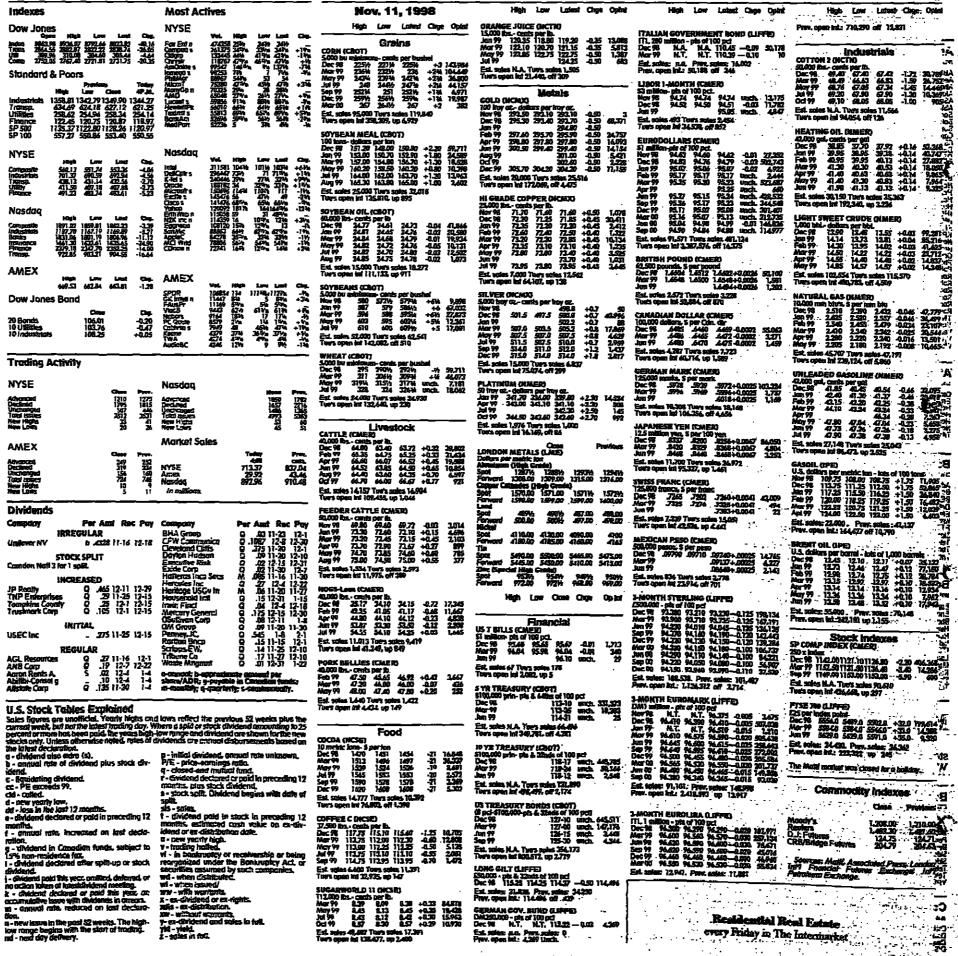
speech Tuesday insisting that the Japan, where he is scheduled to visit upbeat about China. next week after attending a meeting of Asian leaders in Malaysia. The White House hinted,

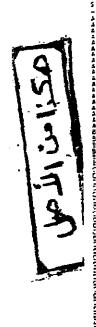
Mr. Clinton noted that decision in valued currencies make their goods Monday. Mr. Bergsten said the the Export Council, Ms. Barshefsky is speech Tuesday. The Commerce less expensive abroad. The Treasury "flood" the administration was expressed mounting frustration with epartment and the International Department signed off on all those complaining about was only begin. new proposals for market liberal- a ization that would pave the way for a in the economic downtum begun to its entry into the World Trade Or-

Mr. Clinton spent much of his During the sammer, and particularly during his trip to China in, burden of reviving Asia falls on June, Mr. Clinton and his aides were

But Ms. Barshefsky said China.; had been retreating on reforms and The White House hinted, that its bureaucrais had "become; however, that Mr. Clinton might somewhat more entrenched." To a have to curtail or even cancel the save their own jobs at a time of trip, depending on developments in government downsizing in Beijing, the showdown with Iraq over arms Ms. Barshefsky said. "they think it is wiser to take a hard line, to say

INTERNATIONAL FUTURES





مكذامن الأعل

EUROPE

Central Bank Doubts Recession in Britain

LONDON - The Bank of England issued a surprisingly optimistic assessment of the British economy Wednesday, predicting it would imm wage and higher earnings avoid recession in 1999 and that in-

flation would rise only temporarily.

The bank predicted growth would sumer confidence," and that annual inflation would rise above the govemment's 2.5 percent target as higher wages pushed up company costs. .The report damped any expecnons for the central bank to cut

rates in the near term. The immediate feeling is that the again soon," said Gerard Lyons, chief economist at DKB International. "But the bank is too optimistic about growth and so consequently too pessimistic about inflation. Growth of 1 percent next year is 'possible," he said, but only if the

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ank starts cutting interest rates.

Economists had expected the bank to be considerably more pessimistic about growth and to emphasize the tional Monetary Fund urged French believed sent the yield on 10-year possibility of interest-rate cuts. government securities to 5.05 percent Wednesday from 4.99 percent Tuesday. The Financial Times-Stock Richange 100-share index closed 4450 points higher at 5,476.80.

Societe Generale. The bank fore casts inflation will rise to around 2.8 percent in the first half of 1999 because of the introduction of a min-

target level in 2000.

The prospect of lower growth has ease to around I percent next year, persuaded the bank to change policy accompanied by a "sharp and wide and start cutting interest rates since spread decline in business and conits previous report in August. After peaking at 7.50 percent in the summer, rates have been cut twice in the past six weeks, bringing the benchmark rate down to 6.75 percent

Separately, the government said the number of Britons claiming unemployment benefits rose by 6,800 in October, the first increase since bank is in no rush to cut interest rates May. The jobless rate was unchanged at 4.6 percent. (Bloomberg, Reuters)



DOWN ON THE DOLLAR — Giuseppe Vita, chairman of Schering AG, at a news conference Wednesday in Berlin; the company cut its 1998 profit forecast, citing a fall in the dollar.

IMF Urges France to Attack Joblessness

WASHINGTON - The Interna-

risks of lower, not higher, inflation. authorities Wednesday to attack Prospects that interest rates will not "the root sources" of unemployfall as much as many investors had ment and to remain open to the

The IMF warned that while some gains in employment had been made, oblessness is still at "a very high level," at 11.8 percent of the work recovery." force. It urged authorities "to address the root sources of structural unem-

called for stronger incentives for the lower than any in Europe and that jobless to seek work, increased training to improve skills and "lower minimum wage costs" combined with on-the-job-learning.

While IMF directors agreed with current French monetary policy, they also said there might be a case for a cut in interest rates "if external developments were to threaten the

In a statement based on annual consultations concluded Oct. 28 by "The tone is surprisingly upbeat" the root sources of structural unemon the economy, and the inflation ployment, taking advantage of the profile is unexpectedly high," said in the labor demand."
In particular, the IMF board remaind in the labor finances."

inflation was "currently very

The Fund hailed efforts by authorities to reduce budget deficits, which it said had restored confidence, strengthened competitiveness and paved the way to expansion

and low inflation. But, given lower demand for French exports in the face of global weakness, the directors urged France "to move boldly in addressthe IMF Executive Board with ing structural problems, particularly French officials, the IMF said that in the labor market and the public

C&W Leaves Its Alliance With Phone Firm in Italy

LONDON - Cable & Wireless PLC, the second-biggest telecommunication company in Britain, abandoned a troubled alliance with Telecom Italia SpA on Wednesday and said it would announce plans next week to break into Continental Europe alone.

C&W, which posted a first-half pretax profit of £1.12 billion (\$1.86 billion) that was little changed from a year ago, said a management crisis at Telecom Italia had made any "meaningful discussion" about future planning difficult.

C&W, which has been selling stakes in companies it does not control and expanding in the United States and Europe, has been in talks with Telecom Italia about creating the world's second-largest carrier of international calls.

The resignation last month of Telecom Italia's chairman, Gian Mario Rossignolo, convinced C&W to discard the former Italian monopoly. "We've been quietly putting to-gether our global plans and in par-

ticular focusing on Europe," the chief executive, Richard Brown, said. We will be announcing next week our plans for attacking the European market. We will be doing this without the partnership of Telecom Italia."

Mr. Brown said that a door would remain open for the Italian company or other "friends in the industry" team up with C&W and help build an Internet-based network in Europe. Europe is the second biggest

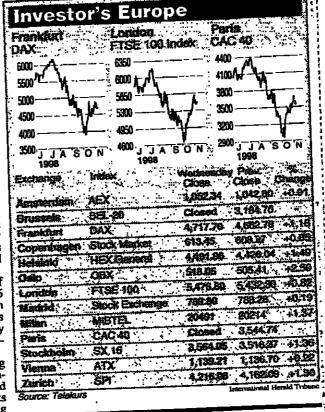
market in the world right now for traffic over the next decade and revenues - and we're going after it in a big way," Mr. Brown said.

C&W withdrew from Continental

Europe in early 1997, when it abandoned an alliance with the German utilities VEBA AG and RWE AG to focus on its British-based cable TV and telephone venture, Cable & Wireless Communications PLC.

Now, C&W is seeking to rebalance its businesses away from revenue dependence on volatile Hong Kong, where its majority stake in Hong Kong Telecommunications Ltd. has been the prime engine of growth. But C&W conceded halfyear earnings were being damaged by difficult trading conditions in Hong Kong. (Reuters, Bloomberg)

High Low Close Prev.



Very briefly:

• Arnoldo Mondadori Editore SpA, the largest book and magazine publisher in Italy, and Bertelsmann AG, the German media giant, will pool their Italian book clubs into a continuo that well bealth and the Italian book clubs into a continuo that well bealth and the Italian book venture that will also sell books on the Internet.

· Bayer AG, the German drug and chemical company, reported an 8 percent increase in third-quarter net income, to 681 million Deutsche marks (\$404.4 million). Still, that was below 'expectations as revenue fell because of falling chemical prices amid the economic slump in Asia.

 Deutsche Bank AG is unlikely to make an offer for BfG Bank AG, a German retail bank, said Rolf Brener, chief executive of Deutsche Bank. Last month, Mr. Breuer said Deutsche Bank was considering a bid for BfG, in which Credit Lyonnais SA owns a 50 percent stake.

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• Hungary lowered its benchmark interest rate a quarter of a" percentage point, to 17.75 percent, to try to maintain the country's strong economic growth.

• British Energy PLC's pretax profit before exceptional items for the six months that ended Sept. 30 surged to £46. million (\$76.3 million) from £4 million a year earlier, helped by cost-cutting. The result was far above forecasts.

• Storebrand ASA, a Norwegian insurer, said its earnings for the first nine months of the year declined 37 percent, to 510 million kroner (\$68.3 million), citing unrest in capital markets. The results still beat analysts' estimates. • W.H. Smith Group PLC, the biggest bookseller in Britain,

posted a 10 percent increase in its earnings, to £142 million in (\$235.6 million) for the year that ended in August. Though the results were in line with forecasts, the company warned that sales growth was slowing.

• Asea Brown Boveri Ltd., the Swiss-Swedish industrial conglomerate, will give U.S. antitrust authorities more details on its plan to buy Elsag Bailey Process Automation NV. suggesting that the acquisition of the maker of automation AFP, Bloomberg, Reuters controls may be delayed.

High Low Class Prev.

Commerzbank Posts Lower Profit but Sees a Rebound on its books. The chairman pre-dicted a "slight improvement" in earnings for the full year but did not

Committee by Our Staff From Disputcher FRANKFURT—Commerzbank cause it to increase its provisions AG said Wednesday its profit fell 15 against bad loans to 1.6 billion DM percent in the first nine months of for the year, the bank this summer the year, mostly because of the crisis predicted it would need an annual in emerging markets. But the fourthbiggest bank in Germany said earnings would improve in the fourth

Commerzbank earned 1.86 bil- ceding quarters combined. lion Deutsche marks (\$1.11 billion) before taxes in the period, down number of emerging markets and 15.4 percent from a year earlier. the international financial crisis had Profit from trading in financial maran impact on our earnings in the kets fell nearly 19 percent, to 504 third quarter," the bank said.

But Martin Kohlhanssen, chaircillion DM.

Asia and Russia would probably 1.2 billion DM loan-loss provision. In the third quarter alone, risk provisions amounted to 600 million

DM, as much as in the two pre-"The economic difficulties in a

satisfied with the results. "The economic crisis in many emerging countries and the sharp reactions by the financial markets have left their mark on Commerzbank as a bank with an in-ternational presence," Mr. Kohl-haussen said. "But our pradent

business policy has saved us from high losses recently. Mr. Kohlhaussen reiterated that Commerzbank had not been in-

after risk provisions edged up 0.8 percent, to 3.34 billion DM, and net commission income climbed 12.8 percent, to 2.43 billion DM. Commerzbank posted pretax

Net interest income in the period

make a specific forecast.

profit of 1.45 billion DM in its investment-banking business, 423 volved with the U.S.-based hedge million DM in its real-estate busifund Long-Term Capital Manage- ness, 346 million DM in its com-

The bank said market turmoil in

ment LP, which came close to collapse this year, and did not have any many and 320 million DM at its man of Commerzbank, said he was short-term ruble-denominated debt overseas branches. (AFP, Reuters)

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Markets Closed The Brussels and Paris stock markets were closed Wednesday for a holiday.

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Forecast For Growth Is Cut Back

KUALA LUMPUR - The recovery of East Asian economies from the slump triggered by last year's collapse in currencies is only barely visible, and 20 Asia-Pacific economies will grow this year at a slower pace than was expected five

months ago, a regional business organization said Wednesday. The world is teetering on the brink of a generalized recession," the council said in a summary. "The economic situation in 1998 for the region has deteriorated badly and is downright dismal.

Pacific Rim economies, among them Japan, Malaysia, China and the United States, will expand an average of 0.7 percent this year and 1.9 percent next year, said the Pacific Economic Cooperation Council. The group includes executives Broken Hill Pty. of Australia and Chinatrust Commercial Bank in Taipei as well as a former U.S. senator, J. Bennett Johnston.

The group sees most of the affected countries except for In-donesia "basically hitting the bottom" around the end of the year or the beginning of 1999, said Steve Parker, senior research fellow at the Asian Development Bank Institute, a Tokyo-based think tank affiliated with the Asian Develop-ment Bank. "We forecast a weakening of the U.S. economy in 1999," he said, "and that will be an offset to the growth we see in Asia.

The forecasts and comments were more pessimistic than those of the International Monetary Fund, which released its most recent predictions in September.

Singapore Aims to Cut Firms' Employment Costs

SINGAPORE - The governslash wages and reduce pension contributions as part of a program of in 13 years. 10 billion Singapore dollars (\$6.04 billion) in cost cuts aimed at re-viving its shrinking economy.

The value of the cuts is equal to 7 percent of Singapore's gross domes-tic product. The centerpiece of the plan, developed by the Committee on Singapore's Competitiveness, a joint government and business group, is a

percent cut in total wage costs. The goal is to reduce the cost of doing business in Singapore, espewhich accounts for three-quarters of its exports. Singapore's competitiveness as a manufacturing base has eroded as other Asian currencies

omy's slide into its worst recession

"The cost of doing business in ductions in levies on foreign workers, Singapore is higher relative to that lower land and factory rental charges spokeswoman for Hewlett-Packard

Employers including the government are now required to contribute this month, to reduce or extend re-20 percent of a local employee's bates for corporate and personal insalary to the Central Provident come taxes in fiscal 1999.
Fund, with the employee putting in "It is unavoidable that we have to cially for the electronics industry, an equivalent amount to finance retirement, health and housing needs.

The competitiveness committee

of some countries in the region," by government-linked developers and a pension cut "will help to close that gap," said Cecilia Pang, a reductions in utility charges. It also urged the government, which will announce its response to

the plan in a parliamentary debate

18 million dollars yearly as a result.

cut these costs, even though it is painful," said Lee Yock Suan. Singapore's trade and industry minproposed that this be slashed to 10 ister who also is chairman of the percent. That cut alone would save competitiveness committee.

have weakened by more than the businesses an estimated 4 billion The committee gave no firm fig-Singapore dollar over the past 17 dollars in costs. Miss Pang said ures for expected savings from other ment laid out plans Wednesday to months, contributing to the econslash wages and reduce pension omy's slide into its worst recession

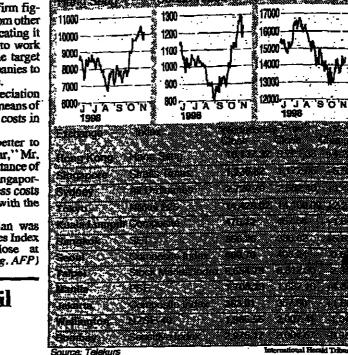
Hewlett-Packard alone would save cost-cutting proposals, indicating it

18 million dollars yearly as a result was up to the government to work The committee also called for re- out measures to achieve the target amount and for utility companies to agree to lower their charges.

The panel rejected a depreciation of the Singapore dollar as a means of coping with lower business costs in neighboring countries.

Our view is that it's better to have a stable Singapore dollar," Mr. Lee said, stressing the importance of preserving the assets of Singaporeans. He said cutting business costs was better than "tinkering with the exchange rate."

Stocks rose after the plan was announced. The Straits Times Index rose 5.53 percent to close at 1,236.82 points. (Bloomberg. AFP)



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Investor's Asia

APEC Talks Start Ahead of Schedule

KUALA LUMPUR — Trade officials from Pacific Rim nations got off to a fast start on their "fast track"

trade-liberalization talks Wednesday, a day earlier than planned. Officials from the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum's 18

reach a deal to free up trade in nine But Japan has refused to join be-cause of opposition from the fish-eries and timber industries that are

major allies of its governing party. The senior officials, in Kuala Lumpur for meetings of trade and foreign ministers this week and a summit meeting next week, started their talks early because there was a lot to discuss, an official of Malay-sia's Trade Ministry said.

APEC leaders agreed last year to set a timetable to cut tariffs and open up trade valued at about \$1.5 trillion in the following sectors: environmental goods and services, fisheries and fish products, forest products, telecommunications, medical equipment, energy, toys, gems and

(Reuters, AFP)

E-MAIL: Companies Curb Messages

Continued from Page 13

fare language. That way you have fewer messages you have to worry about in the files."

E-mail is easily and often forwarded, copied and stored in perpetuity on everything from company backup tapes to personal Palm Pilots. The fact that people are disinclined member economies are struggling to to erase old e-mail has not been lost on lawyers, who routinely request e-mail as part of the discovery process

in civil and criminal cases. Robert Lipstein, a Washingtonbased antitrust lawyer, said a company's e-mail could be a treasure trove of evidence, "because that's when you catch people in their un-guarded moments." Mr. Lipstein, who specializes in subpoenaing computer records from multinational corporations, added, "I've seen email that makes me cringe."

The conflicting desires to engage in frank, private communication and to escape public accountability for it are by no means new. Corporations have for decades destroyed acres of files — albeit with the added incentive that paper takes up a lot of

And well before the first subpoena for a document, Socrates your superior.

warned that writing ideas down was a bad idea because, among other things, one could never know who might read them. Plato countered that a culture that had to commit everything to memory was limited

in its intellectual possibilities. The quandary of archived re-cords, said Neil Postman, a professor of media studies at New York University, has been around "ever since phonetic writing became a critical part of Western culture."

"Every important new technology is a Faustian bargain," he ad-

Increasingly, employers are choosing censorship. More than 20 percent of the respondents in a survey by the American Management Association this year said that they monitored employee e-mail, com-pared with 15 percent who said they did so in 1997

Bloomberg News, the financial news service, installed a system last month that searches e-mail for of-fending words. If it finds one, a prop up falling prices. guage to use in correspondence with any customer, and a copy of this message will be immediately sent to

Tokyo to Unveil Stimulus Plan

Bloomberg News

TOKYO — The governing Liberal Democratic Party plans to unveil record spending and tax-cut proposals Thursday, an estimated 20 trillion (\$163.4 billion) package designed to pull the world's second-

largest economy out of recession. The stimulus plan, Japan's second this year and seventh since 1992, should be enough to get the economy moving, Hiroshi Kato, who heads Prime Minister Ketzo Obuchi's tax

advisory panel, said Wednesday. Recovery in Japan is a prerequisite to any general turnaround in Asia, where many countries are mired in their deepest recessions in decades.

The Japanese plan is similar to previous efforts, a combination of increased public-works spending and tax cuts. One new element will be the distribution of gift certificates to millions of families to encourage

warning pops up before the e-mail is sent: "This is inappropriate lan-trillion yen of spending and 7 urillion yen of tax cuts, government officials said. The plan is then to be submitted to a special session of Japan's Parliament this month.



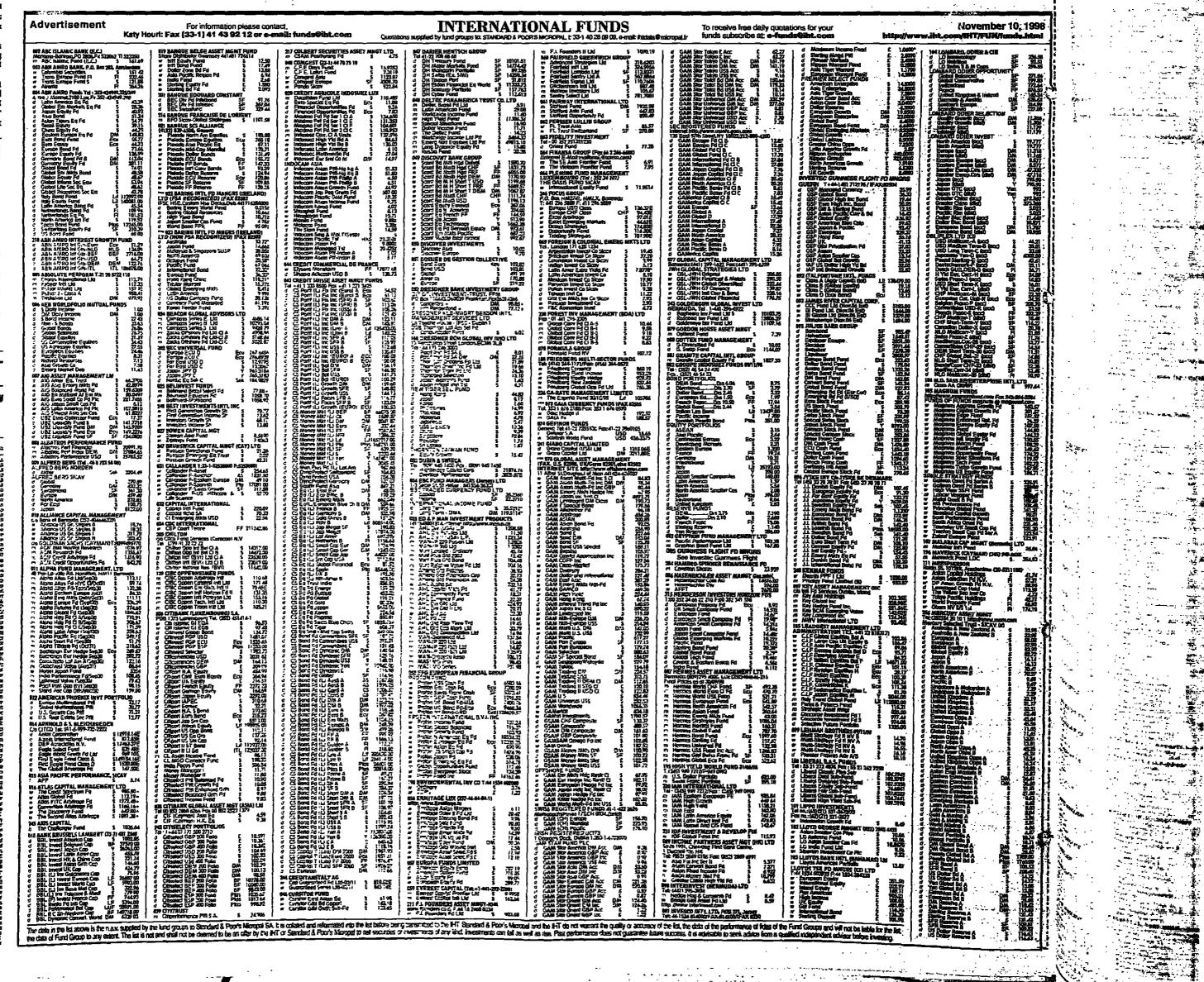
 Central Bank of China, Taiwan's central bank, lowered two interest rates by 125 basis points each, effective im-mediately. It was the third such reduction in four months, in an effort to ease credit and stimulate the economy.

• Malaysia plans to buy 11.2 billion ringgit (\$2.9 billion) in problem loans from 11 banks and finance companies, in cluding MBf Finance Bhd. and RHB Bank Bhd., as it tries to aid its ailing banking industry.

• China shut its oldest sugar factory, in Heilongjiang Province in the northeast, after the factory accumulated it is debts totaling 700 million yuan (\$84.6 million) and losses of. 570 million yuan. The closure of Heilongitang Acheng Sugar Factory is the biggest state bankruptcy in China's 49. year Communist history.

 China's trade surplus for the first 10 months of this year was' \$38.4 billion, up 7.8 percent from the same period last year."
But the data showed no relief from an export slowdown that began in August. Exports grew 1.3 percent in the 10-month period, while imports fell 0.7 percent.

The Philippines plans to sell bonds denominated in the curo the single European currency that begins Jan. I, to diversify the country's hard-currency holdings, its central bank said. Nissan Motor Co. is negotiating with Japan Development Bank over a loan, estimated at 100 billion yen (\$821 million) to help Japan's second-largest carmaker write off some of its





INTERNATIONAL INVESTING

Deeper Than Deep Blue?' Firm Designs a Computer to Beat the Markets

SINGAPORE - With a computer many times more powerful than the one that defeated the world champion in ess, a company is using mathematical models to make investment decisions. "Our job is to beat the markets," said Yeong Wai Cheong, director of Man-prapean Research Pte.

The company is a joint venture be-timen ED&F Man Investments Products, a unit of ED&F Man Group PLC, and grapean Advisors Inc., a U.S.-based reearch and investment company.

Using Indian equipment and a grant from Singapore, it is creating a super-computer-based financial simulation fa-

Mr. Yeong said the recent collapse of hedge fund Long-Term Capital gement LP, which also used com-

plex calculations to determine where to put its money, had not affected his company's plans to use mathematical models to make investment decisions.

"I have no idea what they used," he said. "But since we are probably in the same area of analysis, there is nothing.

wrong with mathematics."

Financial-markets simulations are even more difficult than chess models, Mr. Yeong said, because the financial scenarios that a computer must assess are limitless.

But he said the company had assembled 30,000 databases containing information on every transaction on the New York Stock Exchange and in futures markets worldwide.

That creates a database of about 100 gigabytes, "which is, we are told, one of the largest" in the world, Mr. Yeong

said. "Just to research this data requires a supercomputer." he added.

The International Business Machines Corp. chess computer Deep Blue, which defeated Garry Kasparov in 1997, could chura 200 million chess positions a

Man-Drapeau Research has a peak

'Just to research this data requires a supercomputer.'

computing power of 10 gigaflops, or the means of executing 10 billion calculations a second. It is linked to a 100gigaflop machine in the Indian city of Pune that was built by the Indian govemment's Center for Development of Advanced Computing.

ceived a grant from the Singapore government to support its research into low-

risk, consistent-return investments. The company says it hopes the combined resources will help it build one of the largest supercomputing networks in the world dedicated to financial sim-

"We are in an expansion phase," Mr. Yeong said. "The model works for cer-tain million of dollars under management. But to get to the next level, we will have to research more markets."

Man-Drapeau Research is managing about \$200 million in investments and plans to quintuple its holdings within the next two years, he said.

Donald Drapeau, the company's president, said he had been drawn to financial simulations by the way markets worked.

a herd of horses all at the same time and then typically all exited.

"I thought there had to be a more

risk-averse way of trading. Mr. Drapeau said he had developed a model and used it to generate an annualized return of 13 percent over the past six years, with the worst setback not

exceeding 5 percent.
But the model could handle only shortterm trading, limiting investments to

highly liquid markets. We want to be able to exit trades almost spontaneously, 'he said.

Man-Drapeau Rescarch will not in-

vest in a market where a significant trend

is already at work, Mr. Yeong said.
"But when markets fall into a trading range," he said, "we tend to capitalize

All mathematical models, he added, need people to make final decisions.

Models can be wrong, he acknowledged, "but if you were leveraging out in a very big way," a small error, something not depicted by the model, could

be magnified. "The magnification is not due to the model," he added. "It's due to the

human being.

Stanley Fink, managing director at
ED&F Man Investment Products, said Long-Term Credit Management had some positions equivalent to 400 days trading in an investing instrument.

A trader, Mr. Fink added, should never take too big a position in any single investment.

Wall Street Edges Closer to Electronic Trading

By Ianthe Jeanne Dugan Washington Post Service

_NEW YORK --- Wall Street has taken another step toward electronic trading with a plan by a consortium of brokerages for a cyberspace-based exchange that will handle trading in options and

eventually in stocks too. The new venture, called the International Seclimies Exchange, is the brainchild of William Perser, founder of E-Trade Group Inc., who enlisted Compaq Computer Corp. and a number of brokerage firms to participate. The business, which vess outlined Tuesday, is to begin trading 600 stock of hous in January 2000 and eventually expand into simil-fledged equities exchange.

go The milleannum is here, but in many ways Wall Street is very archaic," said David Krell, a former New York Stock Exchange executive who is the International Securities Exchange's chief.

more efficient."

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Street away from a people-intensive system — a trend already transforming markets in Europe. Quotes — offers to buy or sell an option at a specific price — will be entered into the electronic system by market makers. Individual investors will place orders on-line to their brokers, who will execute the trades, bypassing floor brokers found

The trend is already transforming many markets in Europe.

at the traditional exchange. The main conduit for options — contracts to buy and sell stocks for a set price at a later date — has been the Chicago Board Options Exchange, which was formed in 1973. The
American and Pacific exchanges also trade op-

But some brokers and dealers have complained

similar to the International Securities Exchange are expected by the industry to be announced soon. The International Securities Exchange is promising faster and cheaper transactions and says it has agreements with brokers who handle 120,000 options contracts a day. "This will lower everyone's costs," said Michael Schwartz, chief options

strategist for CIBC Oppenheimer & Co.

The Chicago Board Options Exchange says it has within its massive granite building more computer screens under one roof than anywhere else in the world and more than 4,000 telephone lines. That exchange has been preparing for the com-

petition, giving customers the ability to buy and sell via their home computers, and it said it would increase its own electronic trading from 25 percent William Brodsky, chairman of the Chicago to 40 percent of its orders.

Board Options Exchange, responding to the announcement in New York, told his members: This signals new and intensified competition on the technological front. It is a battle we take

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Herald Eribune

WORLD ROUNDUP

Astros' Dierker Wins **NL Manager of Year**

BASEBALL Larry Dierker, who led the Houston Astros to a teamrecord 102 victories, won the National League manager of the year award Wednesday.

Dierker came out of the broadcasting booth last season and has led the Astros to divisional titles in his first two years as a big-league man-ager. He received 16 first-place votes, six seconds and four thirds to earn 102 points in balloting by the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Bruce Bochy, the San Diego manager, was second with five first-place votes and 70 points, followed by Jim Riggleman, of the Chicago Cubs, who received five firsts and 55 points, and San Francisco's Dusty Baker with six first-

place votes and 39 points. (AP)

• Tetsuro Kawajiri gave up just four hits over 8½ innings Wednesday as Japan's all-stars beat a team of Major League stars, 1-0, in Osaka to square their seven-game exhibition series at 2-2.

Japan scored the game's lone run in the sixth, when Ichiro Suzuki of the Orix BlueWave hit a sacrifice fly against Curt Schilling of the Philadelphia Phillies after two walks and a single.

Penalty Saves Inter

SOCCER Inter Milan scraped into the last eight in the Italian Cup with a 1-1 draw Wednesday at Castel di Sangro of the third division.

Inter won the first match, 1-0, in Milan. It fell behind to a header by Alberto Bernardi in the 76th minute. Three minutes later Nicola Ventola, an Inter striker, tumbled in the penalty area. Referee Daniele Tombolini, who had denied Inter a penalty in Sunday's draw with AC Milan, awarded a penalty. Youri Djorkaeff converted the spot-kick to give Inter an aggregate victory.
(AFP)

Lareau Upsets Corretja

TENNIS Sebastien Lareau, an unseeded Canadian, upset top-seeded Alex Corretja on Wednesday, 6-3, 6-3, in the second round of the Kremlin Cup in Moscow.

ak ousted fourth-seeded Byron Black of Zimbabwe, 6-4, 6-4.

Yevgeni Kafelnikov of Russia, the defending champion, lost the first set to Sebastien Grosjean of France but gained control in the second and won the match, 2-6, 6-(AP)



Alex Corretja walking off the court after losing Wednesday.

Big Spenders Win Big (Except the Orioles)

Baltimore's High Salaries Don't Pay Off

By Murray Chass

NAPLES, Florida - The Baltimore Orioles increased their payroll by 14 percent to a baseball record \$71.86 million this year but staggered to a losing record. The New York Yankees raised their payroll by 1 percent and won the

These and other economic and on-field developments were reflected in a payroll report that the owners' Player Relations Committee presented Tuesday to the general managers at their annual meetings. The report did not paint a pretty picture for most of the teams.

The Orioles' position at the head of

the salary standing was not enough to catapult them into the playoffs. What it did, however, was make them the biggest underachievers in major-league history: No one has ever spent so much and received so little in return.

The Yankees, on the other hand, had the best year any team could hope to have with their 125 total victories, and they did it by increasing their payroll only from \$65 million to \$65.6 million. They also paid \$8.2 million for other players whom they traded, acquired or released, but that money is not included in the traditional method of payroll tabulation used by the owners and the players, who

will release their report next month.

Besides the Orioles, the Florida Marlins and the Montreal Expos showed the most remarkable figures. The Marlins slashed their payroll from \$53,515,000 last year, when they won the World Series, to \$15,141,000 this year, a drop of 72 percent. The Expos' total plummeted 55 percent to \$8,317,500, the lowest in the majors and a level unheard of in this era of escalating salaries.

The overall escalation was not steep.

With some postseason award bonuses still to be added, the average major league salary was \$1,377,196, a rise of 4.78 percent from last year, when the average

of \$1,314,420 represented a 19.33 per-cent increase. The clubs spent more than \$1.23 billion on their payrolls this year. The Orioles apart, the salary standings did not differ greatly from the wonlost standings. Teams that spent the most generally had winning records; those that spent the least generally had

More specifically, of the 13 teams that had payrolls of more than \$48 million, the Orioles were the only one with a losing record. Of the 17 teams with payrolls under \$48 million, only St. Louis and Toronto had winning re-

Commissioner Bud Selig has ac-knowledged that this payroll disparity is the biggest problem facing baseball.

■ Atlanta Braves Trade Neagle

In baseball's first major postseason trade, the Atlanta Braves on Tuesday took their first step in trying to reverse

their postseason fortunes.
"We want to win six more games next year," said John Schuerholz, the Braves general manager, alluding to the number of victories by which the Braves fell short of the World Series championship. The team has been in the postseason playoffs seven times in the 1990s and only won the Series once.

The Braves sent Denny Neagle, a member of their vaunted pitching rotation, to the Cincinnati Reds in a fiveplayer trade that brought them Bret Boone, a second baseman. The Braves also received a pitcher, Mike Remlinger, while the Reds acquired Atlanta's primary right fielder, Michael Tucker, and a minor league pitcher, Robby Bell.

Hal Newhouser Is Dead; Star Tiger Pitcher in '40s

By Richard Goldstein

Hal Newhouser, 77, the Detroit Tigers' Hall of Fame left-hander and the only pitcher to win two consecutive Most Valuable Player awards, died Tuesday at Providence Hospital in Southfield, Michigan.

With his signature pitch of a high fastball, he was the American League's top left-hander of the 1940s. He posted records of 29-9 in 1944 and 25-9 in 1945, winning the Most Valuable Player award each season, and had a 26-9 mark in 1946. Pitching for the Tigers from 1939 to 1953, then for Cleveland in his final two seasons, he had a lifetime record of 207-150.

He threw a complete game, striking out 10, in pitching the Tigers to a Game 7 victory over the Chicago Cubs in the 1945 World Series. As a reliever, he played a key role in the Indians' 1954

Newhouser was a native of Detroit who signed with his hometown team as a teenager when a scout offered a \$500

"That was during the Depression, and I was trying to earn money to go to a trade school by selling newspapers. setting pins in a bowling alley and col-lecting pop bottles to get the deposit on them," Newhouser once recalled. "I thought it was unbelievable to get that much money for playing basebal A representative of the Indians ar-

rived at the Newhouser home 10 minutes later and "told me they were going to give my parents \$15,000 and a new car worth \$4,000." Newhouser was often matched against the Indians' Bob Feller, the

league's top right-hander of the 1940s. On the final day of the 1948 regular season, Newhouser bested Feller, 7-1, before more than 74,000 at Cleveland's Municipal Stadium to drop the Indians into a tie for first place with the Boston Red Sox. Newhouser was pitching on short rest and had experienced arm problems, but "I ended up throwing one of the best games of my life."

During World War II, Newhouser

planned to be swom into the Army Air Force on the Briggs Stadium pitching mound but was deferred because of a heart problem. Because his two MVP years came when baseball manpower was depleted by the war, he was labeled by some as a "wartime player" and was not selected for the Hall of Fame until 1992, when he was voted in by the

veterans' committee.

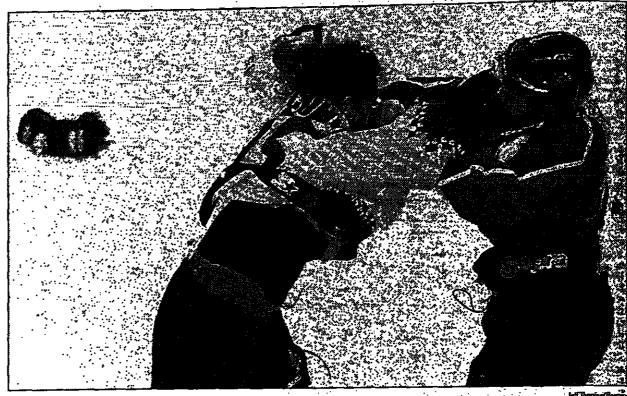
But he remained a dominant pitcher after the war, averaging more than 19 victories a season from 1946 to 1950.

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The Coyotes' Jim Cummins, left, duking it out with Jeff Odgers of the Colorado Avalanche in Phoenix.

Rangers Hammer Lightning, 10-2

The Associated Press After scoring only 18 goals in their first 12 games, the New York Rangers have suddenly scored 16 in their last

"I guess it is the best game we've played all year," Rangers coach John

NHL ROUNDUP

Muckler said after Tuesday night's 10-2 victory over the Tampa Bay Lightning.
"We forechecked well — all phases of

our game were good." "It's fun scoring goals — but win-ning is the biggest thing," said Kevin Stevens, who had three goals and two assists against the Lightning. "It's good to get on the board and it's good to win

the way we won tonight." The Rangers scored six against Toronto on Saturday, but that game

Stevens completed his hat trick with 5:16 left to play and finished with five

scored in overtime to give Calgary victory over visiting Los Angeles.
The Flames trailed, 3-0, midway

through the second period and were down, 4-2, with less than 10 minutes left in regulation when Cory Stillman and Derek Morris scored to tie it. At 1:12 of the extra period, Cassels broke in alone and scored on rookie

goalie Ryan Bach after Kings defense-

man Steve Duchesne lost his balance at his own blue line. Theoren Fleury and Valeri Bure also scored for the Flames. s 2, Sensters 2 Curus Brown's short-handed goal and Dominik Hasek's 38 saves belped Buffalo extend its unbeaten streak to six games with a

tie against visiting Ottawa.

Senator goalie Damian Rhodes stopped 21 shots, including a spectacular diving glove save on Miroslav Salan in the third period.

guins 3, Islanders 2 Robert Lang and Martin Straka scored in the second period to help Pittsburgh win at home for the first time this season.

Blues 5, Blackbaretes 2 In St. Louis,

Pierre Turgeon had three goals and Pavol Demitra had two goals and three assists to lead the Blues over struggling Chicago. The Blackhawks, beld to only 14 shots, are winless in their last sever games. St. Louis outshot Chicago; 4 4. The 14 shots were a season low for the Blackhawks.

ianche 1. Coyotes 1 In Phoenix. the Coyotes' Keith Tkachuk scored in the second period after Peter Forsberg gave Colorado an early lead.

The Coyotes extended their unbeaten streak to six. Their defense has allowed just 16 goals this season — the fewest in the NHL.

Predators 4, Sharks 2 Sergen Krivokrasov scored his eighth goal as expansion Nashville won at San Jose." The Sharks, unbeaten in their four

previous games, outshot the Predators, 35-20. But they could not manage to get past Nashville goalie Mike Dunham until the final period, when they scored both their goals. Dunham earned h fifth victory, matching his total last season with New Jersey.

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Halftime Stars, and Busts, in the NFL Comeback of the year: Doug Flu-tie, the Buffalo quarterback, exiled to

By Leonard Shapiro Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - With the National Football League a week into the second half of the regular season, it's time for a look at the contenders for high honors.

Most Valuable Player, American Football Conference: Denver's Terrell Davis, on a pace to break Eric Dickerson's single season rushing record, has 15 running touchdowns and has carried his team to its best ever

MVP, National Football Conference: Quarterback Randall Cunningham, questionable for this week's game after arthroscopic knee surgery, is playing the best football of his career. He has helped the Minnesota Vikings become a Super Bowl contender, aided by the best trio of wide receivers in the game — Jake Reed, Cris Carter and rookie Randy Moss.

Rookie of year, NFC: Moss, who was the 21st player taken in the first round after 19 teams passed on him because of "character issues."

Rookie of year, AFC: Oakland cornerback Charles Woodson, a Heis-

man Trophy winner who has lived up to the hype and helped make the Raiders a playoff contender. Coach of year, NFC: Dan Reeves in Atlanta and Dennis Green in Min-

nesota in a heat. Reeves' Falcons face

a far easier schedule the rest of the

way, with only one game remaining against a winning team.

Coach of year, AFC: Bill Parcells of the New York Jets, the only man in the history of the league to turn Vinny Testaverde, the much-traveled quar-terback, into the second coming of

John Unitas.

Best defensive player: Deion Sanders, the Cowboys' cornerback, does more for his team than any player since Sammy Baugh.

the Canadian Football League for the prime of his career because of his height — 5 feet 9 inches (1.8 meters). - but now captivating the imagina-tion of football fans. The 49ers wide receiver, Jerry Rice, is a close second. though he has lost a step or three. Best team: Still the Denver Bron-

cos, even if John Elway has limped at through the season, making an unlikely hero of backup Bubby Brister. Worst team: The Washington Red-

Other busts: Carolina Panthers: Kansas City Chiefs; New York Giants: Kansas City Chiets; New York Giants; Tampa Bay Buccaneers; the high-priced defensive tackles Dana Stabblefield of the Redskins and Sean Gilbert of Carolina; and the quarterbacks Scott Mitchell of Detroit, rookie Ryan Leaf of San Diego, Bobby Hoying of Philadelphia and Kerry Collins, dumped by Carolina and now with New Orleans.

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penalty equalizer. By then, Ronaldo could barely walk ONDON - Ronaldo, the best and too often the least active soccer It is a familiar state. The knees, the player in the world, is preparing for his fiture. He is not buying a pentrue cause of Ronaldo's distress throughout the World Cup and sion, as you or I might, but buying the chib that pays his breathtaking salary. Ronaldo's wages are so high that the throughout the year before that, are cascumulated. WORLD SOCCIE player might own a controlling share in

internazionale of Milan before his playing days are done. Poor, rich, troubled Ronaldo. Since that last tranmatic World Cup night in Paris in July, when a disjoin viewers around the globe stared in disbelief at the parody of his greatness, the Brazilian has managed four

appearances on the field. He is anything but a cheat. He knows nothing but the game. He plays it to the limits his body allows, and when his body allows those limits are beyond the physical and mental capability of any rival Last Sunday night, in a match against AC Milan, the San Siro was throbbing with 80,000 fans. Fleetingly

By Rob Hughes mernaianal Herald Tribune

they saw the best of Ronaldo.

He burst with that unrivaled turn of acceleration between two opponents, scored with unearing accuracy, and then struggled through a pained anonymity that lasted until halftime, when he had to surrender, again, to knee injury. The truth is that both his knees are riddled with tendinitis; at just 22 years of age we might already have seen the sustained of this phenomenal match winner.

With Ronaldo sidelined, Inter, even though it has strikers Ivan Zamorano,

What Price Fame for Ronaldo?

nalties of the weight of games a player of his worth is obliged to attempt. Last season, in Serie A and in Europe, he played 47 games for Inter. He also played 17 times, fit and half-fit, for Brazil as the Brazilian soccer federation and Nike, which has contracts with both Ronaldo and Brazil, held him to an obligation that, apart from the matches, often imposes on him more air miles than the athletic body should undertake.

The analysts will tell him anything. His thighs are too big, developing too much power and pace for the knee joints to bear. His journey through his ad-olescence, as he catapulted from Cruzeiro to PSV Eindhoven to Barcelona and to Milan, has made him and his inevitable agents among the richest in the sport — feeding off a reported annual income from wages, bonuses and sponsorships of \$35 million.

Ronaldo in motion is worth a lot of money. Inert, the Brazilian is a huge drain on resources. It was in one of his chats with Massimo Inter, that the idea of Ronaldo's buying

Star Player, Plagued by Injury, Weighs His Worth and Future Djorkaeff and Andrea Pirlo to choose closeted life, there are not enough Ferfrom, subsided to tie the derby game, 2-2, albeit due to a dubious AC Milan puter games to absorb all his income. "Ronaldo buying into the club is not a sentimental thing," Moratti said.

Nor is it a game. The club balance sheet is \$35 million in the red, a significant but not a frightening amount given the market value of the overburdened playing staff Moratti has ac-

"But all our financial advisers say things will turn round very quickly, especially with the changes in UEFA club competitions," Morani said. "I will be selling Ronaldo 69 percent of my family's stake in the club." He would then be no ordinary worker-shareholder, rather a potential future president of Inter.

There is sport, there is business, and rapidly since the freedom of contract that came with the Jean-Marc Bosman ruling there is an inexorable merger of the two. One day, it would come to this, the team's star player is wealthier than the club. Italy, more than any place, welcomes

back the sons of the playing field into the corridors of ownership and power. But the precedents suggest that it happens after the playing career is finished.

Giorgio Chinaglia, the son of a Cardiff restaurateur, grew into a star player and, for a time, the president of the Lazio club. Dino Zoff, the safest pair of hands among Italian goalkeepers, rose to be nominal president of AS Roma.

Ronaldo would be unique — the boss and part owner while still the star per-Moratti, the oil magnate who has revived former. Who would decide what risks to take with his physical welfare then? Roberto Baggio, Nicola Ventola, Youri into the club took shape. In Ronaldo's Who could drop him, who could call



FALLEN STAR — Michael Owen receiving treatment after injuring a hamstring while scoring for Liverpool against Tottenham. Tottenham won the Worthington Cup match, 3-1. Owen may miss Liverpool's match Saturday and England's game with the Czech Republic next Wednesday.

time on his playing career, who would dare suggest that his performances are the exclusive club of injured star perself indulgent, or lazy or at odds with

team needs? There have long been critics who moan that Ronaldo runs too little, that he spares himself the drudgery of effort and rests on his laurels between fantastic cameos of his art. Maybe they are right, or maybe those "rests" are periods when he is gathering himself to

crash through the pain barrier.
He is enviable. He has come from poverty to celebrity, so who, apart from his mother, his fiancee and possibly his president, wants to hear of his suffer-

Be quiet, Ronaldo, go count your respondent of The Times of London.

formers which, as is wretchedly normal in a World Cup year, a year without rest, includes Alessandro Del Piero, Christian Vieri, Dennis Bergkamp, Fernando Hierro and Michael Owen, who was hurt on Tuesday night. It's the price they pay for the maladministration of those presidents who want more even than a pound of flesh.

Maybe around the year 2006, President Ronaldo will understand the difference between break-even and break-

Rob Hughes is the chief sports cor-

Pakistani Cricketers Took Bribes, **Imran Says**

LAHORE, Pakistan - Imran Khan, the former Pakistan cricket captain, told a judicial inquiry Wednesday that some Pakistani players had taken bribes to throw the matches.

Imran said that before a match played in Sharjah in the United Arab Emirates in 1989 he was warned by Javed Miandad, a teammate, that several Pakistani players had taken money to throw the match.

"I finally decided to bet all the money we had made in the other matches on our tearn," he said. "That is

how we won the match. Imran said Sharjah and Bombay were

the two big cricket betting centers. The inquiry is investigating allegations that Pakistani players, including Wasim Akram and Salim Malik, participated in match fixing.

• Jimmy Adams pulled out of the West Indies tour of South Africa on Wednesday because of an injury sustained cutting a bread roll on the flight to South Africa. Clive Lloyd, the team manager, said Adams, a baisman, had severed two tendons.

Rain curtailed the West Indies first match Wednesday. The tourists batted first against a Gauteng XI in Soweto and reached 258 for seven before a storm ended play. Brian Lara was 65 not out.

SCOREBOARD

I C E H O C K E Y

Tetsuro Kowolfti (Tigera), Akinori Otsaka (Buficioes) (9) and Malonobu Tanishige (BayStars); Carl Schilling (Phillies), Dan Plesac (Blue Jays) (7), Tom Gardon (Red Sad) (8), Trevar Haffman (Padres) (9) and Jason Kondoll (Pirates), W — Kowolfti 1-0, L

CRICKET GAUTERG XI VS. WEST DEDIES EDNESOAY IN SOWETO, SOUTH AFRICA I Indies: 258 for seven in 47 overs ndoned because of rain.

CHARLAN CHAMPIONS' TROPI RABBITE VS. PADIA WEDNESDAY (NI SHARJAH, DAE we: 205-7 in 50 overs. ndia 192 all out in 47 A overs.

RUGBYUNION SOUTH AFRICA TOUR TUESDAY IN GLASGON ARCENTENA TOUR

SOCCER 1840 Munich 2, Honso Rostock 1

unich 2. House Russer SV 0 serstorten 1, Homburger SV 0 e vs. Werder Bremen, ppd., mic Borussia Moenchengladbach V. Buyers Manich ppd. rün.

STANDENOUS: Boyers Akunich 28 points: 1860 Akunich 28; Kaiserslauhem 21; Boyer Levertusen 20: Hertha Berlin 17: Hamburg SV 17; VRB Stuttgart 14; VRL Bachurn 16; Freiburg 15; VRL Wolfsburg 14; Borusska Doofmand 13; Nuremberg 12; MSV Dulsburg 12; Scholler 04 11; Eintracht Frankfurt 10; Manner Rochach (5) Werder Brenon 7; Borussia

MORPHINES PROTECTION
NOTICE 2 Disymptote Marseille 3 points: Bordeate 28; Rennes 26; Monaco 20; Appare 19; Nordes 19; Lyon 17; Montipellier 17; Bostin 17; Montipellier 17; Bostin 17; Montipellier 18; Lyon 18; Montipellier 18; Si Germain 15: RC Lens 14: Nancy 13: young 13: Le Havre 12: Metz 11; rse 10: Lorient 8: Sochaux 8.

PALLAN CUP SPANNSH COP

THEMSELVES UNHAPPY

CALVIN AND HOBBES

THINK PEOPLE WORRY TOO

COPA MIRCOSUR

first round, sigh rotation group A Emelec, Ecuador, 1, America, Colombia, 0 elec. Ecuador, 1, America, Colombia, 3 (AMDENCES: Millonarios. Colombia, 10 is, Emelec 9 America 7; Sporting Cristol, tos qualified for semifinals.

COPA LIBERTADORES Venezueka, O /enemelo, 0

STANDENGE: Estudiantes de Merida 10
soints: Necona & Universidad de Los Andes.
/enemelo, 4; Monterrey, Mest. 4

Top 2 teams quality for next year's Cup. Es-

VOLLEYBALL WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP

September 25, 15-4 15-4 15-10. Chirco def. Russia 3-0 (15-4 15-4 15-9). Cuba def. Brozzi 3-1 (15-10 4-15 15-11 15-10). Thursday finat: Cuba vs. China.

WEN GET AN ULCER OMER THINGS THAT DON'T REDULY MATTER?

TRANSITIONS BASSELL

MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL AMERICAN LEAGUE N.Y. YAMKEES—Re-signed 3B Scott Brosius

to 3-year controct.

MATIONAL LEAGUE

ATLANTA—Troded LHP Denny Neogia, OF
Michoel Tucker and RHP Rob Bell to Cir-cinnati for 28 Brel Boone and LHP Mike
Remlanger. emanger.
CHICAGO -- Extended contract of Ed Lynch,

CHICAGO—Extended contract of Ed Lynch, general manager and vice president, through 2011 season.
PITTSBURGH—Bought contract of OF Britan Religh from Duluth-Superior, ML.
SAN FRANCISCO—Acquired L.HP Alon Embree from the Artzene for OF Dunite Powell BASKETBALL
MATIONAL BASKETBALL ASSOCIATION SEATTLE—Promoted Billy McKinney from vice president of backetball operations to executive vice president of backetball operations, and gove him 3-year contract extension through 2001-2002 season.

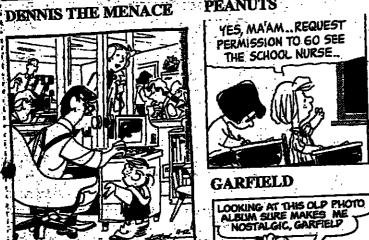
NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

CAROLINA—Put CB Doug Evans on Injured CBROLINA—Put CB Doug Evans on Injured CBROLINA—Waived FB Michael Blair. According to the profiles

LIKE THE BOOK

SUPPOSED TO BE.

YOU JUST SIT HERE ALL DAY LONG? HOUGHT YOU SAID YOU WORKED!



PERMISSION TO GO SEE THE SCHOOL NURSE.

BEETLE BAILEY

WHAT ARE YOU MAKING, A DAGWOOD

BLONDIE



NAW, DAGWOOD'S AN AMATEUR

I DECIDED I





























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For the Next 100 Years

NEW YORK — The big time to someone talking news from the rat labs is that scientists are on the verge of the biggest breakthrough in folks could bear. the history of mankind. They are developing living cells that will replace sick ones in what cells are used, he never ries to come.

happen to good people is that

attack the good ones. So in the future, no one will know how long everyone on Earth will be on Social

The fact that immortal cells us to face up to some difficult

One is: If everyone is going like the atomic bomb, once to be alive, with whom do we the cells are developed we want to spend our September will have to use them. golf years?

would be just as happy to say you are willing to spend your their seventies and eighties. cide if the cells are worth it. I The idea of sitting on a porch believe the list will be a lot and listening for the 100th shorter than anyone thinks.

the body, which will guar- wants to live as long as his antee longer lives for centu- mother-in-law. He said his es to come. reason for this is that his What causes bad things to mother-in-law has always said that no matter what age he reached, he would never

amount to anything.

Glower felt the same way about his relatives. "I don't think you should keep alive the people you can't stand rìght now.

It's a dicey decision and one the living will have to face up to. It isn't a question of which person you keep are around the corner forces alive, but what kind should stay here in the first place. The scientists predict that,

My suggestion is that you There are many people we make a list of all the people next 100 years with and de-

PEOPLE

THE staff and some patnesses said the former White House intern was furious when the couple at the next table laughed as she talked on her cell phone at Gino's on the Upper East Side. "Do

Is Romance Abloom?

New York Times Service BUENOS AJRES — President Carlos Saul Menem returned from London last week without making any pro-gress toward his goal of retaking the Falkland Is-lands. But if the gossip columns here are on to something, he may eventually come away with something else: a British than Prince Andrew.

Never mind that Andrew, Queen Elizabeth's second son, served as a helicopter pilot in the Falkland war. Never mind that Menem's only child. Zulema Maria Eva. is Muslim and was named in part for Eva Peron, who hated all things English. And never mind that the prince and Ms. Menem need an interpreter to communicate. These are, after all, only rumors.

"As a matter of fact, I do," I rons at a restaurant in the neighbor reportedly Manhattan got a chewing out replied. Lewinsky and her from Monica Lewinsky, the luncheon companion re-Daily News reported. Wit-portedly her mother, Marcia Lewis, then tried to leave. But when she noticed a photographer at the door, she marched back inside and upbraided the staff, the witnesses said. The fit may have you find this funny?" Lew-raised eyebrows, but it sa-insky reportedly barked, tiated the curiosity of those tiated the curiosity of those who had never heard her voice, "She sounds normal. not like a little girl's voice," said Ginny Clarke, who works at a Manhattan law firm. "She has a mature voice, but not deep.

> Mick Jagger wants his 14year-old daughter to give up her modeling career and stick to her homework, says his wife, Jerry Hall, Some fashion writers wondered if Elizabeth Jagger was old enough to be on the catwalk when she appeared in shows this summer. In an interview in the magazine Harpers and Queen, "furious" about Elizabeth's modeling, saying she certainly

> Dustin Hoffman will be honored by the American Film Institute next February with its 1999 life achievement award. The Academy Awardwinning actor joins a prestigious few who have received the award, including Frank Capra, Alfred Hitchcock, James Stewart, James Cagney, Bette Davis, Jack Nicholson and Fred Astaire.

doesn't need the money.

Hip, Schmip. Consarn It, It's Great to Be 50! You find that with your reading that were in fact hip and the ones Yes, there are some real benefits

By Dave Barry

age that I used to consider old.

Not middle-aged, like Dick Van Dyke and Mary Tyler Moore in "The Dick Van Dyke Show," but actually old, like Walter Brennan as Granpappy Amos in "The Real Mc-Coys," girrping around cluelessly in a pair of bib overalls and saying things like "Con-SARN it!" But I do not choose to dwell on

the negative. I choose to be an optimist, like the great explorer Christopher Columbus, who had a dream that he could sail a ship all the way across the Atlantic Ocean. People said he was crazy, but Columbus did not know the meaning of the word "discouragement." (He also did not know the meaning of "nostril" or "weasel," because he spoke Italian.)

And so Columbus boldly set out and discovered the New World, and then he went back to Europe, where he died in obscurity at age 55, which is only five years older than I am right now. OH GOD! MY LIFE IS OVER!

No, scratch that. I am not going to dwell on such things, nor am I going to mention the fact that when you get to this age, you discover random hairs sprouting from unexpected sectors of your body, so that, you find yourself asking questions like: Did I remember to pluck my ears? And I am not going to even men-

tion the word "prostate." Instead, I'm going to talk about the good things that happen to you

when you turn 50, such as ... O.K., give me a minute here. All right, here's one: You can't read anything. At least I can't. Actually, this started happening when I was 48; I started noticing that when I tried to read restaurant menus.

At first I thought that this had nothing to do with me - that, for some reason, possibly to save ink, the restaurants had started printing their menus in letters the height of bacteria; all I could see was little blurs. Not wishing to draw attention to myself. I started ordering my food by simply pointing to a likely looking blur.

ME (pointing to a blur): I'll have

WAITER: You'll have "We Do Not Accept Personal Checks"? ME: Make that medium rare.

Pretty soon I started noticing that everything I tried to read -- newspapers, books, nasal-spray instruc-tions, the United States Constitution - had been changed to the bacteria-letter format. I also discovered that, contrary to common sense, I could read these letters if I got farther away from them. So for a while I dealt with the situation by ordering off the menus of people sitting at other tables.

'I'd like to order some dessert,'' I'd tell the waiter, "Please bring a menu to the people at that table over there and ask them to hold it up so I can see it."

Eventually I had to break down and buy those reading glasses that are cut low so you can peer over the top. The first time you put on a pair of those is a major milestone in your life. Because there is no question about it: This is the start of your Senior Citizenship.

plasses on you behave differently. You become crotchety and easily TAM not going to whine. Yes, I irritated by little things, such as have turned 50. Yes, this is an when the supermarket runs out of when the supermarket runs out of — when some guys would turn up process. I'm not talking about just your preferred brand of low-fat, the collars on their sports jackets? my aging process, but that of the

low-sodium, vitamin-fortified, calcium-enriched, high-fiber, non-meat "breakfast links" made from cause it keeps playing songs you hate, which is a LOT of songs, because you basically hate every song written since the Beatles broke up, and you're sick of the Beatles, too, because you've heard every one of their songs 900 million times on

stened to for over 20 years. But the inability to read is not the reached the point in life where you long, or smoking banana skins to Age movement! Call waiting!

that were just stupid.

meat "breakfast links" made from tofu and compressed cardboard. You become angry at the radio because it keeps playing songs you the cause of the cause it keeps playing songs you the cause it keeps playing songs you the cause it keeps playing a cause of us who were born in the postwar of us who were born in the postwar of us who were born in the postwar which is the postwar of us who were born in the postwar of u though I were a manure-encrusted...

> wondered: Should I be doing this? When I was young and hip - when

For example, do you remember be the theme of this book: It's going the period-Ithink in the Seventies to be a celebration of the aging The first time I saw this look - it whole massive Baby Boom Genwas on a guy in an elevator in New eration — the millions and millions

But dammit, we have a lot to be pig farmer who had just told him self-absorbed about. Oh, sure, we that ice was actually frozen water. had a pretty impressive act to fol-"I know," he said. low. Our parents' generation over-After that, I started seeing a lot of came the Great Depression, won guys with their collars up, and I World War II, and went on to build "oldies" radio, which is all you've realized that it was a trend. I the greatest and most powerful nation this planet has ever seen. But look at the many accomplishments only good thing about turning 50. it was a question of wearing bell- that we Baby Boomers can point to: There's also the fact that you've bottomed jeans, or growing my hair "Saturday Night Live"! The New

Yes, there are some real benefits 5. Did you ever, personally, own to turning 50. And that's going to a 78 r.p.m. record?

b. A what?

6. Did you, later on, own a whole batch of 45 r.p.m. records that you wrote your name on the labels of and kept in a carrying case that had a handle? And you put little plastic inserts in the holes?

a. Yes. b. Why did you need little plastic inserts for the holes?

7. Have you ever thought that "Beavis and Butt-Head" is

b. Yes, I am always amused they burp and go

(Si forth

Bla

8. Do you remember when there were no area codes? And there was only one gigantic Soviet Unionstyle telephone company? And all the phones were black and they belonged to the phone company and if you wanted to get a new one you had to wait in your house like a prisoner for days at a time until the phone company, taking its sweet time, decided to install one, as opposed to now, when they sell telephones at drugstores, as if they were breath mints? And do you remember a time when you weren't incessantly bombarded with advertising about your long distance options, because there WEREN T any long distance options? And phone numbers had letters at the beginning, reflecting your area of residence, such as (in my personal case) ARmonk 3, 3119, which made the number easier to remember?

b. You're saying there didn't used to be area codes?

9. Do you remember when pop singing stars with major hit records would go on TV shows - most notably Dick Clark's "American Bandstand — and the teenagers (the girls wearing sweaters; the boys wearing skinny ties) would dance the Stroll while the stars would lipsynch their records hilariously badly, as though they were hearing the songs for the first time?

b. Dick Clark? The sweepstakes

10. Do you remember when 'boss' was a popular slang term denoting approval, as in "Duane got a boss GTO'?

b. That is pathetic.

11. Who was Winky Dink? a. A cartoon character that you got out of trouble by drawing lines' on a plastic thing you put on your

b. I'll agree with "a" on this

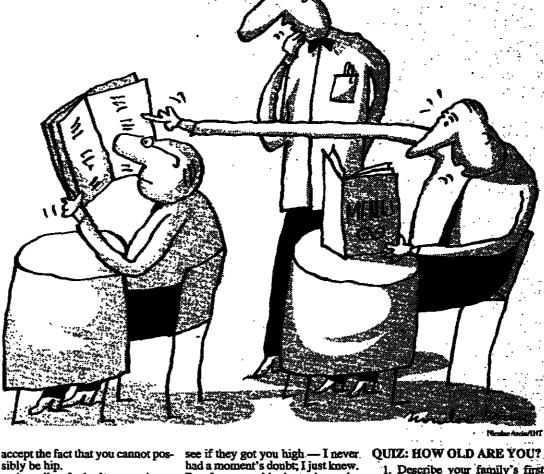
c. Hey! That's cheating!

12. Where were you the first time you heard the Bearles? a. In a station wagon.

b. In a fallopian tube. 13. Did you ever experiment

with drugs? b. No.

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accept the fact that you cannot possibly be hip.

That's the point! Even if I knew a bunch of twits? how to talk hip, or dress hip, or disqualified. What a relief? I'm over the Hipness Hump!

There was a brief period, during my college years, when as far as I can tell, I actually was kind of hip, as measured by the standards of The global warming, or toxic waste, or Sixties. Then I went through a long, murky phase — from my 20s through my 40s - when my hipness was steadily draining away, but I would still feel a nagging obligation to participate in trends. something drastic, we can frown The problem was that, as an aging person, I was no longer capable of distinguishing between the trends

Actually, I don't even know But I was ambivalent about the whether "hip" is the word for hip turned-up jacket collar: Was it anymore. And I don't have to care! really hip? Or were these guys just

The answer, we now know listen to hip music, I am still, on thanks to tests conducted by the they were in fact a bunch of twits.

Most of us older people managed I can remember when I wasn't. to completely avoid participating in the cigar trend, and we feel good about it. We also feel good about the fact that when we hear about global cooling, or the destruction of the rain forests, or one of the many other serious problems threatening to wipe out the entire human race by the year 2050 unless we do politely as though we're concerned, when in fact we're thinking: "No problem! I'll be dead!"

1. Describe your family's first

a. It was a huge wooden cabinet with two big knobs and a teensy screen featuring a black-and-white on a plastic picture that I rarely saw because my. TV screen. dad was always standing in front of it adjusting the rabbit ears and say- one. ing bad words.

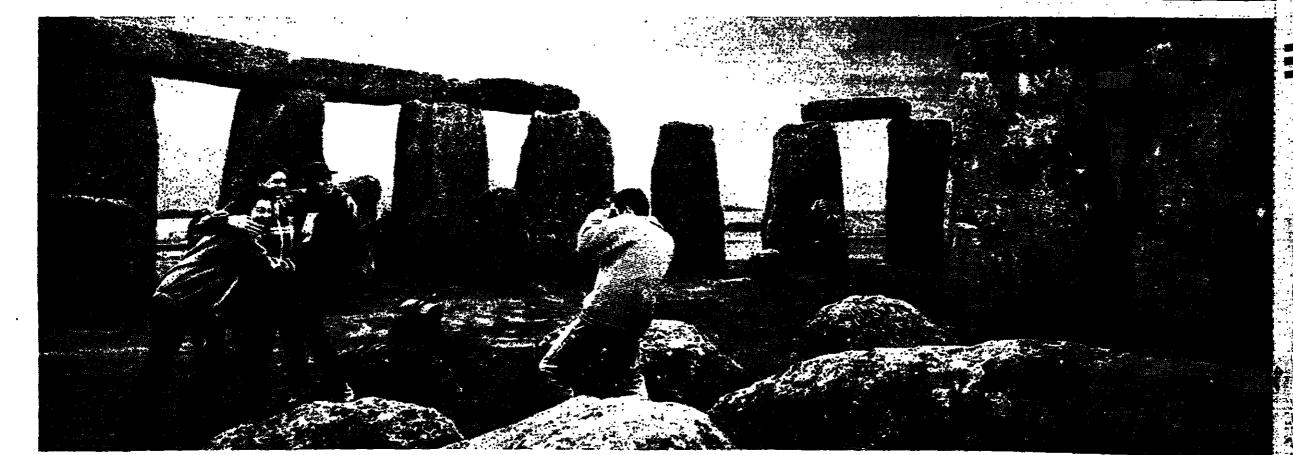
b. It was a Sony. 2. Who was featured on your first lunchbox?

a. Davy Crockett. b. Vanilla Ice. 3. Do you remember Howdy

a. Of course. b. You are making that name up.

4. Who was the first living U.S. president you were aware of? a. Harry Truman.

b. Vanilla Ice.



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